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# Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

# Thailand

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only.

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-fifth session from 2 to 13 May 2016. The review of Thailand was held at the 16th meeting on 11 May 2016. The delegation of Thailand was headed by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Charnchao Chaiyanukij. At its 20th meeting, held on 13 May 2016, the Working Group adopted the report on Thailand.

2. On 12 January 2016, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Thailand: El Salvador, France and Maldives.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Thailand:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/THA/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/THA/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/THA/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Australia, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Lichtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Thailand through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

# I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

## A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Mr. Charnchao Chaiyanukij, said a national consultation had been organized to allow public participation in the national report drafting process.

6. Thailand incorporated the accepted recommendations from the first review cycle in the Third National Human Rights Plan to ensure a more holistic and effective implementation by all relevant government agencies.

7. Thailand became a party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (the Palermo Protocol), the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187).

8. Thailand withdrew several reservations and interpretative declarations to human rights instruments, including articles 6 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

Discrimination against Women and article 18 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

9. Several human rights-related laws were passed or upgraded, including the Gender Equality Act, Justice Fund Act, Amendment to the Organic Law on Anti-Corruption and amendment to the Criminal Code on the criminalization of child pornography. The draft amendment to the Labour Protection Act and draft act on alternative measures to normal criminal proceedings were sent to the National Legislative Assembly for their deliberation.

10. Thailand combined its drug laws under a new single code, with proportional penalties for drug offences. The new code encourages alternatives to punishment, and introduces measures for minor drug offences to provide drug users with voluntary treatment and rehabilitation rather than incarceration.

11. Thailand achieved most of the Millennium Development Goals and continues efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, including the Education for All policy, Universal Health Coverage and intensified efforts against human trafficking and corruption. The Government approved the expansion of its child support grant scheme, the establishment of an education fund and a project to improve the quality of life of the homeless.

12. Thailand strengthened migrant worker protection through a nationwide registration scheme and memorandums of understanding on labour cooperation with four neighbouring countries, birth registration for all children born in the country and the provision of access to education and health care.

13. Thailand allows victims and witnesses in ongoing human trafficking cases to stay temporarily and work legally. It has expedited the verification and granting of legal status to students with nationality status problems.

14. Thailand will further raise awareness and understanding of human rights and take human rights into consideration when formulating policies or performing duties.

15. Thailand needs to overcome the political challenge that resulted from years of social divisiveness and conflicts. Meanwhile, it conducted a national reform to improve infrastructure, enhance the efficiency of public administration and solve longstanding problems, such as corruption.

16. Freedom of expression may be restricted only as necessary to maintain public order and prevent further polarization in society. The challenge is to maintain a balance when enforcing relevant laws, so as not to undermine rights and freedoms, especially when exercised in good faith and intentions.

## B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

17. During the interactive dialogue, 99 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

18. Cuba welcomed the Third National Human Rights Plan, Gender Equality Act, Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act and Protection of Vulnerable Persons Act.

19. The Czech Republic made recommendations.

20. Denmark was concerned about the expanded scope of crimes for which the death penalty is applicable, and arbitrary and incommunicado detention without safeguards against torture.

21. Djibouti welcomed cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and the Third National Human Rights Plan and noted laws, policies and strategies against domestic violence, and on gender equality and education.

22. Ecuador highlighted efforts to reduce poverty and gender equality.

23. Egypt commended the development of a new human rights plan, promotion of the rights of women and persons with disabilities, enhanced access to the right to education and amendment to the Criminal Code on child pornography.

24. Fiji noted measures to address violence against women and children, including domestic violence, particularly the development of a manual on a non-violent approach to child-rearing.

25. Finland noted that several laws had gravely restricted the rights to freedom of opinion, expression and assembly and asked about measures taken to ensure the consistency with international law of national legislation on the freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly.

26. Georgia commended the ratification of the Palermo Protocol and the decision to extend a standing invitation to the special procedures.

27. Germany was concerned about restrictions on freedoms of expression, association and assembly.

28. Greece was concerned about restrictions on the rights to free speech, association and peaceful assembly.

29. Guatemala welcomed the Third National Human Rights Plan and hoped that the new constitution would include democratic and human rights principles.

30. Honduras welcomed the ratification of the Palermo Protocol and the signing of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

31. Italy appreciated measures to increase the protection of women's and children's rights.

32. India appreciated legislative initiatives and the engagement with treaty bodies.

33. Indonesia welcomed the Gender Equality Act and Justice Fund Act and the amendment to the Organic Law on Anti-Corruption.

34. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the approval of the Third National Human Rights Plan and the Twelfth National Economic and Social Development Plan.

35. Iraq commended Thailand on its consultations for the implementation of the Third National Human Rights Plan.

36. Iceland regretted restrictions on the right to redress, freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, the broader scope and application of the death penalty, and that human rights defenders were subjected to prosecution, harassment, killings and enforced disappearance.

37. Japan welcomed measures to combat trafficking and expected rapid progress in unresolved cases of enforced disappearances.

38. Kazakhstan welcomed the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Palermo Protocol, the signing of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and a standing invitation extended to the special procedures.

39. Kuwait appreciated measures to improve the social welfare system, especially for vulnerable groups.

40. Kyrgyzstan welcomed the withdrawal of reservations and interpretative declarations to human rights instruments.

41. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the Third National Human Rights Plan and progress in enhancing gender equality, the rights to work, health and education.

42 Latvia welcomed the standing invitation to the special procedures. It was concerned about continued restrictions on freedom of expression.

43. Lebanon welcomed legislative measures to guarantee human rights.

44. Libya noted measures to implement recommendations from the first cycle.

45. Luxembourg was concerned about restrictions on freedoms of expression, opinion, assembly and association, and about refugees' rights.

46. Madagascar noted legislative and institutional measures to strengthen human rights.

47. The Philippines noted the Gender Equality Act and the National Human Rights Plan and appreciated efforts in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations region to seek for better protection of the rights of migrant workers.

48. Maldives welcomed efforts to combat sexual violence and the adoption of the Gender Equality Act. It also appreciated measures to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, empower women and promote youth development.

49. Mexico welcomed measures related to trafficking in persons and the Gender Equality Act.

50. Montenegro appreciated the National Human Rights Plan and efforts to address violence against women. It noted concerns about human trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour, including child prostitution.

51. Morocco welcomed the Third National Human Rights Plan and noted the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in areas related to poverty reduction, gender equality and access to potable water.

52. Mozambique welcomed the National Human Rights Plan, the Gender Equality Act, the Justice Fund Act, the Protection of Vulnerable Persons Act and the amendment to the Criminal Code on child pornography.

53. Namibia welcomed the Third National Human Rights Plan and the Gender Equality Act encouraging improvement to the welfare system. It expressed concern about the inclusion of the death penalty in the new Anti-Corruption Law, thereby expanding the use of the death penalty for economic crimes.

54. Poland welcomed the standing invitation extended to the special procedures and the National Human Rights Plan.

55. New Zealand expressed concern about a deterioration of the protection and promotion of human rights since the military coup and the downgrading of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand.

56. Nigeria welcomed government efforts to protect the right to work of all persons and the implementation of the ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87), Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), and Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187).

57. While appreciating ongoing efforts to counter human trafficking and the ratification of the Palermo Protocol, Norway was concerned about restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association.

58. Pakistan welcomed the National Human Rights Plan and the plans for social and economic development with a focus on empowerment and protection of women, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, children, migrants, asylum seekers and ethnic minorities.

59. Panama appreciated legislative efforts to protect vulnerable groups, women and children.

60. Paraguay hoped that the National Plan 2017-2021 would allow further progress on human rights.

61. Malaysia acknowledged achievements in human trafficking and social protection programmes for vulnerable groups encouraging Thailand to address inequality, promote children's rights and achieve gender equality.

62. The Netherlands appreciated the signing of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It was concerned about restrictions on freedom of expression and opinion and the persons detained, imprisoned, tortured or killed for their peaceful exercise of their rights.

63. While welcoming the standing invitation to the special procedures, the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, Portugal expressed concern that the National Human Rights Commission had lost its A status.

64. The delegation stated that the Ministry of Justice had submitted a draft act on the prevention and suppression of torture and enforced disappearance to the Cabinet for consideration. The passing of the draft act would enable the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

65. On the downgraded status of the National Human Rights Commission, the Government stood ready to provide any assistance to strengthen its capacity and work.

66. The Cabinet instructed all ministries to implement the Human Rights Action Plan and report annually to the Ministry of Justice on the progress made regarding implementation.

67. Thailand drafted a new Penitentiary Act. Significant improvements to access to health care in the Thai penitentiary system were made. To address overcrowding in detention centres, Thailand considered several alternatives to imprisonment. Thailand continued to provide specific care for vulnerable prisoner groups, including women and mothers with children.

68. Thailand provided legal assistance and services to all Thais and non-Thais without discrimination.

69. With respect to the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 12 years, Thailand conducted several studies that helped to identify further actions to be taken when the new minimum age was imposed.

70. To protect children from the emerging threats in the digital world, Thailand amended the Criminal Code to establish a wider definition of child pornography and impose more severe punishments against people found guilty of related offences.

71. Thailand introduced the Child Protection Policy in both schools and families.

72. Prevention measures against child sexual exploitation were also introduced to effectively prevent foreign tourists with sexual criminal records from re-committing the crimes or re-entering Thailand.

73. All children in Thailand have the right to be registered at birth, allowing them to stay in the country and have access to basic services, such as education and health care.

74. Thailand was considering the possibility of withdrawing its reservation to article 22 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to accord the necessary protection and assistance to children of refugees and asylum seekers.

75. The 2015 Gender Equality Act protected everyone from gender-based discrimination, including persons whose sexual expression was different from their biological sex.

76. The Cabinet endorsed the proposal to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and to sign the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled. Thailand intended to further amend the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

77. Thailand made significant progress in providing care and services for older persons, who enjoyed free services such as public transportation and universal health coverage.

78. Thailand was working on providing remedies to victims of trafficking in persons and bringing the offenders to justice.

79. Thailand was committed to protecting all workers equally and without any distinction, especially on the basis of race and nationality. Several laws concerning labour protection, social security and workers' compensation had been revised to improve workers' protection in line with international labour standards.

80. Thailand had launched a new policy to allow migrant workers to renew their registrations and obtain a stay permit and work permit for two years, to encourage them to identify themselves to receive benefits, to be legally recognized, and to prevent exploitation.

81. In tackling forced labour in the sea fisheries industry, the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries was passed in 2015 to empower the authorities to combat unlawful labour practices in the fishing and seafood industries. The Ministerial Regulation on Labour Protection in Sea Fisheries Work took effect in December 2014.

82. Migrant workers could be members and join the activities of trade unions and participate in collective bargaining. Currently, Thailand was studying the feasibility of ratifying the ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87), and Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98).

83. The Government continued to ensure that relevant laws and measures used to address disputes relating to the possible encroachment of public land were implemented through a fair and transparent process.

84. Evictions were not arbitrary and carried out only in accordance with a court ruling. Local communities could prove their cases against the claims of the Government, especially those who had lived in the area for generations. People with limited means were given assistance.

85. With respect to the killing of land rights defenders, it was the responsibility of the Government to bring perpetrators to justice and support the families of those defenders through the available public redress and compensation scheme.

86. On the situation in the southern border provinces, special security laws had been invoked to maintain peace and security. Implementation of such laws was strictly based on necessity and proportionality. The Government regularly reviewed the need for and considered the possibility to reduce the use of such laws according to the situation on the ground.

87. Qatar welcomed the adoption of the Third National Human Rights Plan.

88. The Republic of Korea encouraged discussions on the draft Constitution and stressed the importance of ensuring full respect for freedom of expression and other human rights.

89. Romania welcomed the commitment to solving the issues regarding human trafficking and forced labour and emphasized the importance of implementing the Third National Human Rights Plan.

90. Senegal welcomed the submission of an interim report, the Third National Human Rights Plan, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act and the Protection of Vulnerable Persons Act.

91. Sierra Leone welcomed the Third National Human Rights Plan, the Universal Health Coverage Scheme and the National Plan for Older Persons.

92. Singapore welcomed the Third National Human Rights Plan and the commitment to protecting persons in vulnerable situations.

93. Slovakia welcomed the Protection of Vulnerable Persons Act and the amendment to the Criminal Code on child pornography while expressing concern about the applicability of the death penalty for various criminal offences.

94. Slovenia welcomed the commitment to mainstreaming human rights into the education system on different levels.

95. South Africa highlighted the achievement of several of the Millennium Development Goals.

96. Spain noted that some legal provisions could undermine freedom of expression.

97. The State of Palestine noted efforts in the health sector to ensure high quality health care and welcomed improvement and prioritization of education.

98. The Sudan welcomed the amendment to the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act and the Justice Fund Act of 2015 to ensure that everyone has an equal access to justice.

99. Swaziland welcomed the commitment of the Government and civil society organizations to upholding, observing and ensuring the consistency of national laws with international human rights standards.

100. Sweden was concerned about increased restrictions on freedom of expression in connection with the constitutional referendum, encouraging full cooperation with the United Nations in Thailand and follow-through on its standing invitation to the special procedures.

101. Switzerland expressed concern about the interim constitution, which does not adequately respect and protect human rights, and about the application of laws restricting fundamental rights.

102. Timor-Leste remained concerned at the inclusion of the death penalty in the Anti-Corruption Law.

103. Togo noted the commitment to tackling social and economic inequalities.

104. Turkey was concerned about the record of Thailand on the protection of the rights of migrants, especially women and children at detention facilities.

105. Uganda noted concerns about human trafficking, especially in illegal fishing activities, including forced labour and child pornography.

106. The United Arab Emirates praised the achievement of several of the Millennium Development Goals, steps to promote the rights of workers and persons with disabilities and to protect children from child labour, and the Women's Development Plan.

107. The United Kingdom encouraged Thailand to actively engage with the universal periodic review process and support its civil society.

108. The United States was concerned by restrictions on freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly and the broad powers given to the military under article 44 of the interim constitution, including expanded internal policing responsibilities.

109. Uruguay welcomed positive progress on torture and enforced disappearances.

110. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the Third National Human Rights Plan, the National Social and Economic Development Plan and the allocation of more than 20 per cent of the national budget to education.

111. Viet Nam noted progress in poverty reduction and the rights to work and health.

112. Yemen praised efforts to draft a new constitution.

113. Albania welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the Third National Human Rights Plan.

114. Algeria welcomed the Third National Human Rights Plan and encouraged the improvement of social protection of workers.

115. Argentina welcomed the progress in drafting a new constitution and the actions aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of children.

116. The delegation stated that a national referendum on the draft Constitution was to be held on 7 August. Volunteers would disseminate the draft Constitution to enhance the public's understanding. The outcome is entirely up to each Thai citizen. After the Constitution is adopted, relevant organic laws will be passed to pave way for general elections.

117. The Government fully respects the rights to freedom of expression and assembly. However, given the political conflicts, some limitations are in place to prevent further social divisiveness and political conflicts. The Government has no intention to impose restrictions on ordinary citizens who have good intentions.

118. Section 44 of the Interim Constitution is invoked only under specific circumstances and has been used in limited circumstances. Since its entry into force, the National Council for Peace and Order has exercised its power under this section to maintain public order and to enhance bureaucratic efficiency where ordinary laws and regulations do not exist, such as in anti-human trafficking efforts, anti-drug policy and civil aviation issues.

119. The purpose of Order No. 13/2559 of the National Council for Peace and Order is to enable military officers to help the police to suppress organized crime, such as extortion,

human trafficking, child and labour abuse, gambling and prostitution. It does not deprive defendants of the right to file complaints against military officers in case of abuse of power.

120. The Thai monarchy has always been the main pillar of Thai society. Section 112 of the Criminal Code protects the rights or reputation of the King, the Queen and the Heir apparent or the Regent, in a similar way that libel law does for commoners. As with other criminal offences, proceedings on the lese-majesty cases are conducted in accordance with due legal process. The Computer Crime Act is under amendment to make clearer definitions in each section to prevent misinterpretation of the law.

121. Thailand currently hosts over 100,000 displaced persons from Myanmar, and irregular migrants and asylum seekers from other countries. Thailand has started its internal process to study the feasibility of a screening mechanism to distinguish those with genuine protection needs from economic migrants.

122. The use of military courts is limited to serious offences, most of which relate to the possession or the use of heavy firearms. Military judges have similar knowledge and experiences, including on human rights, and defendants are given the same rights as in an ordinary court. This is to ensure the right to fair trial in judicial proceedings during this political transition of the country.

123. Thailand provides basic education to every child regardless of nationality and legal status. Every school in Thailand must admi children who are legal or illegal migrants, unregistered or stateless children at no cost, so they can enjoy the same right to education as Thai children.

124. The Ministry of Education places a high priority on teaching human rights concepts to children, particularly at the primary and secondary levels. The curriculum includes a separate subject on civic education, specifying the rights and responsibilities of Thai citizens. Capacity-building is also provided to teachers.

125. Australia encouraged Thailand to continue its effort to reduce impunity and protect the rights of victims and vulnerable communities. It was concerned about limitations on freedom of expression and assembly, the extension of law enforcement powers to military personnel and using military courts to try civilians.

126. Austria was concerned about the special powers of the National Council for Peace and Order that limit human rights and the rule of law, the minimum age of criminal responsibility and the safety of journalists.

127. Azerbaijan welcomed measures to strengthen the normative and institutional framework for human rights protection, especially for gender equality, access to justice and the protection of vulnerable persons, and against human trafficking and corruption.

128. Bahrain welcomed increased awareness-raising and respect of human rights.

129. Bangladesh noted the challenges faced by Thailand, including a middle-income trap, widening inequality and unfair distribution of income.

130. Belgium was concerned about the situation of fundamental freedoms and the precarious situation of human rights defenders.

131. Bhutan welcomed the National Economic and Social Development Plans and the sufficiency economy.

132. The Plurinational State of Bolivia acknowledged the achievements made since the first cycle.

133. Botswana noted the Gender Equality Act, the amendments to the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act and to the Criminal Code on child pornography.

134. While appreciating the Gender Equality Act and anti-human trafficking efforts, Brazil expressed concern about the orders of the National Council for Peace and Order, the lese-majesty law, the Public Assembly Law and the expansion of the death penalty.

135. Brunei Darussalam welcomed the Protection of Vulnerable Persons Act and the allocation of more than 20 per cent of the national budget for education.

136. Cambodia appreciated achievements in economic development and poverty eradication and the rights to work, health and education, the protection of vulnerable groups and the prevention of human trafficking.

137. Canada made recommendations.

138. Chad welcomed legislative and policy measures for human rights promotion and protection and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

139. Chile welcomed the Gender Equality Act, the Protection of Vulnerable Persons Act and the amendment to the Penal Code on child pornography.

140. China appreciated the investment in health and education and measures to protect children, women, the elderly and migrant workers.

141. Colombia welcomed the Third National Human Rights Plan.

142. The Congo appreciated the high importance attached to the protection of human rights and combating socioeconomic inequalities.

143. Costa Rica was concerned that an elected government had been deposed by the military. It also expressed concern about the trial of civilians in military courts and the indefinite application of State of emergency laws.

144. France welcomed the signing of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

145. Sri Lanka noted the drafting of a new constitution and the sustained progress in achieving most of the Millennium Development Goals.

146. Nepal noted the de facto moratorium on the death penalty in place since 2009 and the Third National Human Rights Plan that aims to abolish it. It also praised the consistent progress in socioeconomic development.

147. Myanmar welcomed measures to improve the social welfare services for all workers, including migrant and foreign workers.

148. Armenia appreciated the steps taken to ensure access to health care services and to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates.

149. The delegation stated that a draft act on prevention and suppression of torture and enforced disappearance would set up the specific offence of torture and enforced disappearance, based on the definitions stipulated in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, with the criminal punishment dependent upon the grave nature of the crime.

150. Thailand is working closely with various international organizations and civil society to raise awareness on the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment among the concerned agencies to prepare them for its effective implementation. The Ministry of Justice will submit for the Cabinet's consideration plans to ratify the Optional Protocol.

151. Thailand is aware of its duty to ensure that human rights defenders can work in a safe and enabling environment. The adoption of the draft act on the prevention and

suppression of torture and enforced disappearance will strengthen the protection of human rights defenders.

152. The Ministry of Justice started studying the possibility of abolishing the death penalty five years ago. The country's intention was reaffirmed in the Third National Human Rights Plan. Despite varying public sentiment, the Ministry of Justice continues to look into the possibility of abolishing the death penalty.

153. The Ministry of Tourism and Sports and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime continues to implement the second phase of "Project Childhood" on enhancing law enforcement capacity for national and transnational action to identify and effectively act upon child sex offenders travelling to Thailand.

154. The minimum age allowed for entering into marriage under the Civil and Commercial Code is 17 years, or lower if permitted by a court decision. For those under 20 years of age, parental consent is needed.

155. The right to preserve cultural heritage was made concrete as Thailand is becoming a party to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

156. A number of primary schools in border and marginalized areas that offer nine years of compulsory education have been given special assistance by the Ministry of Education to provide multilingual teaching to ethnic children speaking non-Thai languages.

157. Thailand will take a realistic approach and make sure that the recommendations it decides to accept correspond with its capacity to implement them. The Government is determined to work closely with all stakeholders in the follow-up stage. It intends to raise awareness of the review outcome and the recommendations to be accepted to the wider public.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

158. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Thailand and enjoy the support of Thailand:**

158.1 **Continue to consider ratification of international instruments (Pakistan);**

158.2 **Continue its accession to the core international human rights instruments (Azerbaijan);**

158.3 **Continue the efforts undertaken for the ratification of international human rights instruments and for the harmonization of the national legislation (Djibouti);**

158.4 **Withdraw its interpretative declaration on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and its reservation to article 4 (South Africa);**

158.5 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**

158.6 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Austria) (Poland);**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

158.7 **Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Georgia) (Kazakhstan);**

158.8 **Speed up the study on the possibility of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Mozambique);**

158.9 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Honduras);**

158.10 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Austria) (France) (Guatemala) (Montenegro) (Poland) (Portugal) (Turkey) (Uruguay); Early ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Norway);**

158.11 **Ensure that the Convention against Torture is fully implemented into the national legislation (Romania);**

158.12 **Reform penal laws to define torture in accordance with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and declare its non-derogable nature (Spain);**

158.13 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish a national preventive mechanism accordingly (Czech Republic); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish an independent, effective and well-resourced National Preventive Mechanism (Denmark); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and set up a national preventive mechanism to prevent torture (Morocco);**

158.14 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Egypt) (Philippines);**

158.15 **Continue efforts to strengthen legal framework, including considering ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Indonesia);**

158.16 **Take the necessary measures for the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**

158.17 **Expedite the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance signed in 2012 (Kazakhstan); Accelerate the process of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Togo);**

158.18 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (Austria) (France) (Panama) (Slovakia); Ratify and accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone); Immediately ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Belgium);**

158.19 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and pass national law criminalizing enforced disappearance and torture and recognizing the rights of victims (New Zealand);**

158.20 **Criminalize in national legislation enforced disappearance in conformity with international standards and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);**

**158.21 Consider ratifying the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Kazakhstan);**

**158.22 Ensure that human rights defenders in Thailand are treated in accordance with the General Assembly Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (New Zealand);**

**158.23 Give priority to the implementation of the Palermo Protocol and the prosecution of persons benefiting from human trafficking (Norway);**

**158.24 Ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (Uganda);**

**158.25 Ratify the ILO Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) (Romania);**

**158.26 Incorporate key human rights principles in the new constitution in line with the obligations of Thailand under international human rights law (Uganda);**

**158.27 Ensure that the constitutional framework is in compliance with its international obligations, in particular under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Switzerland);**

**158.28 Continue to consider protection and promotion of human rights in the new constitution (Pakistan);**

**158.29 Encourage public debate on the draft Constitution (Republic of Korea);**

**158.30 Adopt a definition of torture which is fully in compliance with article 1 of the Convention against Torture; its inclusion as a specific crime in Thailand's legislation; and undertake prompt, thorough and impartial investigation of all allegations of torture and ill-treatment (Slovakia);**

**158.31 Continue to provide adequate human and financial resources to fully implement its domestic laws protective of women's rights (Philippines);**

**158.32 Accelerate the adoption process of the Law on the Prevention and Punishment of Torture and Enforced Disappearances (Congo);**

**158.33 Enact the Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Bill to criminalize torture in accordance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Canada);**

**158.34 Update the 1936 Law on Prisons and include provisions on alternative sanctions in order to decongest prisons (Morocco);**

**158.35 Amend the Prison Act of 1936 with a view to a suitable reform of the Thai penitentiary system (Congo);**

**158.36 Accelerate its efforts to achieve remaining Millennium Development Goals targets, as well as achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Azerbaijan);**

**158.37 Establish strategies and allocate resources aimed at achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially those related to poverty eradication, equal access to resources, rights to education and health care and rights of the vulnerable groups (Viet Nam);**

158.38 **Take further steps to ensure that the National Human Rights Institution is in conformity with the Principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Egypt);**

158.39 **Adopt appropriate measures of a legislative and political nature, including allocation of financial resources, in order to align its national human rights institution with the Paris Principles (Honduras);**

158.40 **Continue support the work of the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);**

158.41 **Ensure the independence of the National Human Rights Commission (Paraguay);**

158.42 **Ensure that the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand is an independent institution and functions in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Poland);**

158.43 **Introduce legal changes to ensure that its National Human Rights Commission is fully compliant with the Paris Principles (New Zealand);**

158.44 **Provide the National Human Rights Commission with all the necessary resources in order to guarantee that it is fully compliant with the Paris Principles (Portugal);**

158.45 **Improve the functioning of the National Commission of Human Rights to regain its A status (Senegal);**

158.46 **Reform its National Human Rights Commission to regain its A status and promote and protect human rights (Australia);**

158.47 **Strengthen the National Commission of Human Rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (France);**

158.48 **Continue efforts to strengthen national human rights institutions and mechanisms (Nepal);**

158.49 **Develop, enact and implement a national action plan on business and human rights in order to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Sweden);**

158.50 **Further expand human rights education and training programmes (Armenia);**

158.51 **Continue implementing the Human Rights Plan of Action and continue training officials on aspects of the Plan (Fiji);**

158.52 **Continue to implement the programmes and policies enunciated in the National Human Rights Plan (Philippines);**

158.53 **Implement the third National Human Rights Action Plan (2014-2018) (Senegal);**

158.54 **Strengthen the implementation of the third National Human Rights Plan of Action by all relevant government agencies (Cambodia);**

158.55 **Continue its efforts aimed at strengthening the development of children and youth (Kuwait);**

158.56 **Ensure birth registration for all children born on its territory, especially those who are not registered due to the economic status of their parents, ethnicity and immigration status (Namibia);**

158.57 **Further strengthen efforts towards birth registration for all, with a view to effectively reaching out to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (Turkey);**

158.58 **Establish a special unit for the protection of children's rights (Uganda);**

158.59 **Redouble the Government's commitment to raising awareness amongst officials and the public at large about human rights and the process of the universal periodic review (Cuba);**

158.60 **Engage civil society in the follow-up implementation process of the universal periodic review recommendations (Poland);**

158.61 **Continue its active engagement with the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations for the promotion and protection of human rights (Azerbaijan);**

158.62 **Advance women's empowerment, and greater representation of women in all sectors (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

158.63 **Effectively implement the Protection of Vulnerable Persons Act to ensure better protection for its vulnerable population (Brunei Darussalam);**

158.64 **Effectively implement the Gender Equality Act of 2015 (South Africa);**

158.65 **Promote a culture of equality through the equal participation of all members of the society and, in particular the participation of women in rural areas (Djibouti);**

158.66 **Prevent discrimination in all cases without taking consideration of grounds such as religious beliefs or national security (Spain);**

158.67 **Continue to undertake efforts to narrow the income gap within its society and improve good governance in pursuit of a comprehensive socioeconomic advancement (Malaysia);**

158.68 **Continue to adopt gender-responsive policies and programmes to cultivate a conducive environment for women's development and empowerment (Malaysia);**

158.69 **Continue its efforts to eliminate discrimination against women (Bangladesh);**[1]

158.70 **Improve access to health, education and social welfare for vulnerable groups, including for those in rural areas, ethnic minorities, women, migrants and refugees (Japan);**

158.71 **Continue to strengthen measures to effectively reduce discrimination and all forms of violence against women (Chile);**

[1] The statement as read during the interactive dialogue is as follows: "Continue its efforts to eliminate discrimination".

158.72 **Review the imposition of death penalty for offences related to drug trafficking (Slovenia);**

158.73 **Reconsider the abolition of the death penalty as a sentence for various crimes (Ecuador);**

158.74 **Take steps towards abolishing the death penalty (Georgia);**

158.75 **Take measures to abolish the death penalty (Madagascar); Take measures aimed at abolishing the death penalty (Togo); Take concrete steps towards abolishing the death penalty (Brazil);**

158.76 **Promptly investigate and prosecute all allegations of torture and extrajudicial killings (New Zealand);**

158.77 **Define and legally classify enforced disappearance (Spain);**

158.78 **Accelerate the approval of the bill submitted to the Council of Ministers on prevention of enforced disappearances and repression of torture (Chile);**

158.79 **Make efforts to address the issue of enforced disappearance, such as ensuring accountability (Republic of Korea);**

158.80 **Establish a policy that allows to decrease the high levels of overcrowding conditions in detention centres (Paraguay);**

158.81 **Continue to work at the provincial level to execute memorandums of understanding to combat violence against women and children (Fiji);**

158.82 **Establish an effective policy and legal framework to prevent and contrast all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including domestic violence, in order to ensure that women victims of violence receive adequate support and offenders are brought to justice (Italy);**

158.83 **Step up efforts to effectively combat violence against women and children (Kazakhstan);**

158.84 **Intensify efforts to promote policies in the area of prevention, sanction and eradication of all forms of violence against women, including measures aimed at promoting their rights regardless of its religion, race, sexual identity or social condition (Mexico);**

158.85 **Continue its efforts to implement the policies and strategies for the Prevention and Responses to Violence against Children and Youth (Sudan);**

158.86 **Ensure effective implementation of recent measures to prevent and contrast violence against children, both online and offline (Italy);**

158.87 **Take concrete measures to eliminate child labour and child sex tourism (Kyrgyzstan);**

158.88 **Take concrete measures to combat child sex tourism (Maldives);**

158.89 **Guarantee effective implementation of regulation to eliminate abusive child labour practices, including measures to ensure that children remain in the educational system (Mexico);**

158.90 **Adopt concrete measures to eradicate child labour, abuse and sexual exploitation of children, including its involvement in sexual tourism (Panama);**

158.91 **Continue to mitigate and address issues concerning the worst forms of child labour and provide appropriate rehabilitation for the victims (Malaysia);**

158.92 **Effectively implement its Policies and Strategies for the Prevention and Responses to Violence against Children and Youth (2015-2021) to prevent and curb violence against children, including at the provincial level (Singapore);**

158.93 **Multiply efforts to combat child sex tourism, especially by adopting a comprehensive regulatory framework (Turkey);**

158.94 **Take necessary measures to better combat sexual exploitation of children (Algeria);**

158.95 **Take further legal proceedings to prevent violence against children, young people and tackle it, and intensify efforts to address child labour (Bahrain);**

158.96 **Continue to step up its protection of children's rights and eliminate child labour (China);**

158.97 **Step up the fight against child pornography to better protect children (Congo);**

158.98 **Continue its efforts to eradicate child sex tourism including through strengthening the relevant penal legislative frameworks (Egypt);**

158.99 **Continue in its efforts to prevent, punish and eradicate forced labour, labour exploitation, including the issue of trafficking in persons, particularly for women and children who are involved in cases of sex tourism and pornography (Ecuador);**

158.100 **Continue to strengthen the works towards preventing and combatting child pornography and human trafficking, as well as implement assistance programmes for victims (Argentina);**

158.101 **Strengthen Government measures to eradicate forced labour, especially to prevent either child or enforced labour in the specific sectors of fishing and canning companies, as well as to ensure that employers violating labour rights are duly prosecuted (Albania);**

158.102 **Take concrete measures to eradicate child labour, and ensure boys and girls primary and secondary school completion (Kazakhstan);**

158.103 **Carry out measures to prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

158.104 **Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Slovenia);**

158.105 **Adopt legislation prohibiting corporal punishment of children in all settings (Madagascar);**

158.106 **Explicitly prohibit in law any form of corporal punishment or other cruel or degrading punishment of children in all settings (Sweden);**

158.107 **Criminalize the recruitment and participation of children in armed forces and non-State armed groups (Panama);**

158.108 **Ensure that Section 4 and Section 6 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act 2008, specifically defining the term "wrongful exploitation", comply with article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish**

**Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, and increase the role of labour inspectors in identifying victims of human trafficking and prevent abusive working conditions, in line with the recommendations made by the 2012 report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Greece);**

158.109 **Adopt suitable measures and mechanisms, including the allocation of financial resources to prevent and combat effectively trafficking in persons (Honduras);**

158.110 **Continue efforts to combat illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing, including illegal labour in the fisheries sector, taking into account its human rights and extraterritorial dimensions (Indonesia);**

158.111 **Further intensify its efforts to combat human trafficking and ensure protection to victims of human trafficking (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

158.112 **Redouble efforts to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (Panama);**

158.113 **Take all necessary legislative and enforcement measures to eradicate trafficking rings and prosecute perpetrators (Singapore);**

158.114 **Strengthen measures to prevent and protect from trafficking in persons (Algeria);**

158.115 **Redouble efforts to combat forced labour and sexual trafficking (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

158.116 **Reinforce the fight against human trafficking (France);**

158.117 **Step up efforts and legislation to combat human trafficking (Lebanon);**

158.118 **Re-enforce all laws related to combatting human trafficking (Libya);**

158.119 **Protect the human rights defenders and investigate any reported cases of intimidation, harassment and attacks against them (Luxembourg);**

158.120 **Stop all forms of harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders and effectively implement measures aimed at preventing violence and crimes against them (Czech Republic);**

158.121 **Investigate and ensure justice to all reported cases of intimidation, harassment and attacks of human rights defenders and journalists (Botswana);**

158.122 **That all alleged attacks on human rights defenders are promptly and thoroughly investigated, and that perpetrators are held accountable (Norway);**

158.123 **Ensure that the rights of the human rights defenders are properly respected and perpetrators are brought to justice (Romania);**

158.124 **Ensure that impartial, independent and transparent investigations into all allegations of human rights violations by security forces are conducted, in particular in the South of the country, and that those responsible are brought to justice (Switzerland);**

158.125 **Raise the age of criminal responsibility to 12 or above (Sierra Leone);**

158.126 **Increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility in line with internationally accepted norms, and ensure that children who are deprived of their liberty are separated from adult prisoners (Uruguay);**

**158.127 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Chile);**

**158.128 Bring the age of criminal responsibility of minors to 12 years (France);**

**158.129 Ensure that the minimum age of marriage is 18 for both boys and girls (Sierra Leone);**

**158.130 Ensure that the right to freedom of expression is fully respected and its exercise facilitated, including with respect to the drafting and adopting of the new Constitution (Czech Republic);**

**158.131 Respect fully press freedom and freedom of expression in accordance with international law (Guatemala);**

**158.132 Further improve its human rights situation, including by ensuring civil and political rights such as freedom of expression and political activities (Japan);**

**158.133 Enhance the rights of expression and opinion (Lebanon);**

**158.134 Fully respect freedom of press and expression (Republic of Korea);**

**158.135 Bring national legislation on freedom of expression in compliance with international law (Albania);**

**158.136 Adopt rules and programmes to ensure freedom of expression and opinion (Chile);**

**158.137 Ensure the protection of freedom of opinion and expression (France);**

**158.138 Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression and assembly and ensure an inclusive debate among all stakeholders with regard to the upcoming referendum and the enactment of a new constitution (Austria);**

**158.139 Condemn and investigate all violence against journalists, inform UNESCO of the actions taken to prevent the killing of journalists and notify UNESCO of judicial inquiries conducted (Netherlands);**

**158.140 Inform UNESCO on the actions taken to prevent the impunity of the perpetrators of the killings of journalists, and notify UNESCO of the status of the judicial inquiries conducted (Austria);**

**158.141 Take measures to ensure the rights of peaceful assembly, freedom of expression and freedom of assembly, especially in the context of peaceful protests (Costa Rica);**

**158.142 Invigorate measures to safeguard the freedoms of press, speech, and broad participation from various sectors in political and public life (Colombia);**

**158.143 Take measures to enhance women's participation in public and political decision-making (India);**

**158.144 Continue its efforts to ensure adequate protection for vulnerable persons living in difficult conditions (United Arab Emirates);**

**158.145 Extend for all access to the rights to health care, social security, and minimum wage without ethnic distinction or linguistic barriers (Paraguay);**

**158.146 Continue its efforts to ensure that the universal health-care scheme covers disadvantaged groups, including persons with disabilities and persons living in remote rural areas that still face obstacles in accessing basic health-care services (State of Palestine);**

158.147 **Continue with its efforts to address the widening inequality and unbalanced distribution of income among people (Bhutan);**

158.148 **Address the issue of human rights in the pursuit of economic growth in local areas (Nigeria);**

158.149 **Implement measures to promote and protect the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

158.150 **Increase its efforts to ensure the right to the highest attainable standard of health also to sex workers by ensuring them access to health care and services and comprehensive sexuality education (Finland);**

158.151 **Continue to develop the health system through the strengthening of the right to enjoy health for all segments of the society (Iraq);**

158.152 **Facilitate access to health services for all the population in the Thai territory (Madagascar);**

158.153 **Accelerate its efforts to achieve the targets on reducing infant mortality rate and achieving universal health-care scheme, including improving of the maternal health in remote areas (Bhutan);**

158.154 **Further strengthen measures to ensure equal access to health services for all, while giving special attention to the needs of children, women and the elderly (Sri Lanka);**

158.155 **Continue the reduction of maternal and infant mortality rates, and continue with the national plan for the development of children and youth (Bahrain);**

158.156 **Reduce infant mortality rate and improve maternal health care in remote areas (Nigeria);**

158.157 **Reinforce the harm reduction measures targeting drug users in order to avoid adverse health effects, including increased HIV infections and hepatitis (Colombia);**

158.158 **Continue the policy of providing education for all, and work towards strengthening and developing the education sector in the country (Kuwait);**

158.159 **Continue efforts to implement the policy of Education for All, especially children, at all levels (Qatar);**

158.160 **Continue to strengthen measures to provide education of good quality, including the progressive expansion of compulsory education and enrolment for both girls and boys (United Arab Emirates);**

158.161 **Continue to pursue successful education programmes for all with an emphasis on the most vulnerable segments of its population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

158.162 **Continue its efforts to ensure that all children have access to education at all levels and all categories (Brunei Darussalam);**

158.163 **Continue its efforts in strengthening policies and measures to promote and protect the human rights of its people, in particular those of vulnerable groups such as women, children, poor people, and migrants (Cambodia);**

158.164 **Continue its efforts to ensure that all children have access to free basic education, and to improve the overall quality of education, including by ensuring that teachers are well trained and fully qualified (State of Palestine);**

158.165 **Ensure equal access to education of vulnerable people including women, children and persons with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

158.166 **Continue and pursue its efforts to enable children to complete their education and protect them from exploitation, and adopt environmentally sustainable development (Yemen);**

158.167 **Achieve the remaining target of boys and girls primary and secondary education, and address the quality and inequality in education (Nigeria);**

158.168 **Continue to address the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities by reducing stigma and discrimination against them in the society (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

158.169 **Promote implementation of the Fourth National Plan on Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities 2012-2016 (Qatar);**

158.170 **That Thailand's legislative reforms in relation to persons with disabilities be backed by a more effective system of implementation and monitoring (New Zealand);**

158.171 **Raise public awareness on the rights of persons with disabilities (Sudan);**

158.172 **Take effective steps to address educational needs of disabled children (India);**

158.173 **Continue to develop the capacity of special institutions that take care of persons with disabilities, including those health and education institutions (Iraq);**

158.174 **Ensure inclusive and free primary education for all children, including those with disabilities (Maldives);**

158.175 **Put in place legislations to protect migrant workers from abuse and exploitation (Uganda);**

158.176 **Review its labour and migration laws to accommodate the demands for cheap, low or semi-skilled labour and thereby provide for safe migration options (Bangladesh);**

158.177 **Continue its efforts to protect the rights of migrants and foreign workers, particularly to further enhance their safety and welfare (Myanmar);**

158.178 **Continue the progressive measures taken to promote the rights of migrant workers and their health (Sri Lanka);**

158.179 **Address harsh living conditions in immigration detention centres (India);**

158.180 **Implement in totality, once adopted, the 12th National Plan for the Economic and Social Development (2017-2021) and the 20 Years National Strategy (Cuba);**

158.181 **Monitor enforcement of environmental legislation to protect the rights of local communities and prevent environmental degradation (Maldives).**

**159. The following recommendations will be examined by Thailand, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-third session of the Human Rights Council, in September 2016:**

**159.1 Consider ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty with a view to abolish the death penalty (Namibia);**

**159.2 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Austria) (Montenegro) (Panama) (Poland) (Portugal) (Slovenia) (Spain); Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty(Turkey);**

**159.3 Withdraw reservation to article 22 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (France);**

**159.4 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Guatemala); Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Turkey); Ratify and accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families(Sierra Leone);**

**159.5 Ratify the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Portugal);**

**159.6 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Austria); Accede to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**

**159.7 Ratify other main relevant international instruments such as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Poland);**

**159.8 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Costa Rica) (Latvia) (Slovenia) (Panama); Ratify the Rome Statute and Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Austria);**

**159.9 Comply with its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by putting an immediate end to the use of arbitrary detention (Denmark);**

**159.10 Consider ratifying the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Philippines);**

**159.11 Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Sierra Leone);**

**159.12 Give direct constitutional recognition to the rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to guarantee the enforceability by courts (South Africa);**

**159.13 Restore the protection of civil and political rights by ensuring that the Constitution meets Thailand's international human rights obligations and end the present prosecution of civilians in military courts (Netherlands);**

**159.14 Lift undue restrictions on the exercise of fundamental freedoms, particularly section 61 of the referendum law and Order number 7/2557 of the National Council for Peace and Order, to allow all Thai people to participate**

**fully in the political reform processes, including efforts to produce a new constitution (United States of America);**

159.15 **Repeal all orders of the National Council for Peace and Order that are inconsistent with its international human rights obligations (Australia);**

159.16 **Carry out the necessary legal reforms to fully abolish the death penalty and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mexico);**

159.17 **Create an independent body to investigate all torture allegations, including in Thailand's Deep South, and bring perpetrators to justice (Canada);**

159.18 **Eliminate mandatory minimum sentences for lese-majesty (United States of America);**

159.19 **Propose concrete dates for visits by the Special Rapporteurs on freedom of opinion and expression, and freedom of association and assembly, respectively (Norway);**

159.20 **Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law which includes all grounds for discrimination (Slovenia);**

159.21 **Consider taking all necessary steps to establish a de jure moratorium, with a view to fully abolish the death penalty (Italy);**

159.22 **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia); Establish an official moratorium on executions, and sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Germany);**

159.23 **Immediately establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Iceland); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as in interim measure towards the abolition of the capital punishment (Portugal); Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

159.24 **Abolish the death penalty by law (Denmark); Abolish the death penalty (Honduras); Abolish immediately the death penalty (Slovakia); Implement the full abolition of the death penalty (Paraguay);**

159.25 **Repeal the application of the death penalty in all areas (Chile);**

159.26 **Eliminate the death penalty for crimes that cannot be considered as most serious crimes such as the economic ones (Spain);**

159.27 **Consider eliminating the clause that expands the use of the death penalty for economic crimes (Timor-Leste);**

159.28 **Eliminate the death penalty in the new anti-corruption law, repeal the provision that extended the use of the death penalty to economic crimes, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay);**

159.29 **Repeal the clause expanding the use of the death penalty for economic crimes (Albania);**

**159.30 Commute the death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty (France);**

**159.31 In line with the rules 83-85 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, "the Nelson Mandela rules", to create an external, independent inspection body that has access to all categories of prisoners in all places of detention that are under the Ministry of Justice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

**159.32 End the practice of forced detention of dissenters in the so-called "re-education camps" and investigate all allegations of torture and ill-treatment therein (Czech Republic);**

**159.33 End the use of attitude adjustment sessions and the establishment of training camps (New Zealand);**

**159.34 End arbitrary arrests and detentions and ensure that suspects have access to justice and a fair trial (New Zealand);**

**159.35 Further address all forms of gender-based violence and abuses by revising the relevant provisions of the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act (Kyrgyzstan);**

**159.36 End the prosecution of civilians in military courts, transfer all cases of civilians facing proceedings before military courts to civilian courts, order a retrial in civilian courts for all civilians convicted of an offence in military courts, and amend the martial law and the Military Court Act to prohibit the prosecution of civilians in military courts (Greece);**

**159.37 Cease the use of military barracks as detention centres for civilians (Paraguay);**

**159.38 Cease trying civilians in military courts and transfer all such cases to civilian courts (New Zealand);**

**159.39 Cease trials of civilians in military courts (Norway);**

**159.40 Immediately return civilian prosecutions to civilian courts and rescind Orders 3/2558 and 13/2559 of the National Council for Peace and Order (United States of America);**

**159.41 Work towards ending the prosecution of civilians in military courts and transfer all cases of civilians facing proceedings before military courts to civilians courts (Austria);**

**159.42 Repeal order 3/2015 of the National Council for Peace and Order and ensure that all civilians are tried before a civilian court and granted the right to fair trial in line with Thailand's obligations as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);**

**159.43 End the prosecution of civilians in military courts and immediately transfer any cases of civilians facing proceedings before military courts to civilian courts (Canada);**

**159.44 Adopt measures to implement the legal principle of natural judge, so that civilians can be tried in ordinary courts (Costa Rica);**

**159.45 Ensure that all civilians are tried before civilian courts and are granted the right to fair trial, in line with Thailand's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Czech Republic);**

159.46 **End the trial of civilians in military courts and ensure that all civilians are tried before civilian courts and are granted the right to fair trial and to bail (Germany);**

159.47 **Repeal the Decree 3/2015 of the National Council for Peace and Order, and ensure that all civilians have the right to a fair trial and are brought before civilian courts (Luxembourg);**

159.48 **Maintain its effective protection of the family as the natural and fundamental unit of the society (Egypt);**

159.49 **Eliminate the legal provision that states that the age limit of marriage could be lowered to 13 years old in cases where children were sexually abused and could consequently marry the perpetrators (Timor-Leste);**[2]

159.50 **Review its legislation in order to ensure that all legislation, including any laws regulating the internet access to information, comply with international human rights standards protecting freedom of expression and freedom of assembly (Finland);**

159.51 **Ensure that there are no restrictions on freedom of expression especially for the media and human rights defenders, and that no one faces threats and harassment, including attitude adjustment, for expressing their views and that all legislation affecting freedom of expression is compatible and implemented in line with Thailand's international obligations as recommended by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders in 2016 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

159.52 **Amend article 112 of Thailand's Criminal Code to remove prison terms for offences stemming from the legitimate exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and ensure that the prohibited acts are unambiguous and that sanctions are proportionate to the act committed (Belgium);**

159.53 **Repeal Order 3/2015 by the National Council for Peace and Order and the 2015 Public Assembly Act, and stop the use of the 2007 Act on Computer-Related Offences as well as Criminal Code articles 112, 326, and 328 to restrict freedom of expression (Canada);**

159.54 **That steps be taken to abolish the lese-majesty legislation and the 2007 Computer Crimes Act, and the immediate implementation of public and transparent proceedings in cases concerning these laws (Norway);**

159.55 **Review the Penal Code articles 112 (lese-majesty), 326 (defamation). and 328 (slander) as well as 14 and 15 of the 2007 Computer Crimes Act, and align them to the human rights international obligations (Spain);**

159.56 **Amend article 14 of the Computer Crimes Act to ensure it cannot be used to prosecute cases of alleged defamation (Sweden);**

159.57 **Amend the lese-majesty law to bring it in line with international human rights standards, allow media to function independently and free of prior censorship or interference by law enforcement agencies and release all**

[2] The statement as read during the interactive dialogue is as follows: "Eliminate the legal provision that states that the age limit of marriage could be lowered to 18 years old in cases where children were sexually abused and could consequently marry the perpetrators."

**those who have been jailed for exercising their rights to freedom of expression (Latvia);**

159.58 **Guarantee and respect the right to freedom of expression, association and assembly putting an end to arbitrary detentions and arrests and any act of harassment against political actors and civil society, including human rights defenders (Switzerland);**

159.59 **Ensure that the right of freedom of opinion is respected, including by reviewing Article 112 of the Penal Code, and ensure a safe environment that promotes the rights of all people to freely associate and assemble without hindrances (Germany);**

159.60 **Remove undue restrictions on and infringements to the enjoyment of the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Botswana);**

159.61 **Repeal all legislation which undermines the freedom of expression and assembly and ensure that all measures regarding these freedoms are consistent with Thailand's obligations under international law (Italy);**

159.62 **Immediately end all infringement on the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly under section 44 of the 2014 interim constitution, the Computer Crimes Act, and articles 112 and 116 of the Penal Code – and unconditionally release persons detained or imprisoned for exercising these rights (Iceland);**

159.63 **Repeal existing legislation that restricts freedoms of expression and of assembly in accordance with Thailand's obligations under international human rights law (Brazil);**

159.64 **Instil a human rights-based approach regarding the protection of migrants and asylum-seekers, including the cessation of pushbacks to the sea, while refraining from deportation and formally prohibiting detention of children (Turkey);**

159.65 **Ratify the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and implement legislation providing asylum seekers and refugees with legal status in line with international standards, especially abiding the principle of non-refoulement (Germany);**

159.66 **Put an end to arbitrary detention of refugees and asylum seekers, and stop detention of children on the grounds of migration control (Luxembourg);**

159.67 **Provide access to legal status for asylum seekers and refugees without discrimination (Canada);**

159.68 **Give legal status to refugees and asylum seekers (France).**

160. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

## III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

161. Thailand will:

(a) Become a party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, the

Marrakesh Treaty and the ILO Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), and will study the possibility to become party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families;

(b) Take steps towards revising legislations to be in line with its international human rights obligations and recommendations by treaty bodies, namely:

(i) The Criminal Code, to increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 12 years of age;

(ii) The Civil and Commercial Code regarding the restrictions on certain persons with disabilities to enter into marriage;

(iii) The Penitentiary Act 1936;

(iv) Section 17 of the Gender Equality Act 2015;

(v) Section 15 of the Persons with Disabilities Empowerment Act 2007;

(c) Submit a midterm update on the implementation of the accepted recommendations;

(d) Continue to promote human rights education and raise public awareness;

(e) Promote human rights principles and practices in the business sector;

(f) Promote cooperation with civil society and the international community in follow-up to the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan and the recommendations from the first cycle;

(g) Reaffirm its standing invitation to all of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.

# Annex

## Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Thailand was headed by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Mr. Charnchao Chaiyanukij and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Thani Thongphakdi, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Thailand
- Mr. Sasiwat Wongsinsawat, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Thailand
- Mrs. Saowanee Khomepatr, Chief Inspector General, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
- Pol. Gen. Sutep Dechrugsa, Advisor, Royal Thai Police
- Mrs. Korbkul Winitnaiyapak, Executive Director, Office of International People's Rights Protection, Office of the Attorney General
- Ms. Raweevan Asawakul, Senior Expert Public Prosecutor, Office of International People's Rights Protection, Office of the Attorney General
- Mrs. Kanchana Patarachoke, Deputy Director-General, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mrs. Janchom Chintayananda, Deputy Director-General, Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice
- Ms. Duriya Amatavivat, Assistant to Permanent Secretary for Education, Ministry of Education
- Ms. Siriwan Aruntippaitune, Director of Strategy and Plan, Department of Older Persons, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
- Mrs. Sopa Kiatniracha, Director, Labour Standard Development Bureau, Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, Ministry of Labour
- Mr. Ukrisdh Musicpunth, Director, Foreign Affairs Division, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice
- Mrs. Jatuporn Rojanaparnich, Director, International Cooperation Group, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
- Mrs. Chuleerat Thongtip, Minister-Counsellor (Labour), Permanent Mission of Thailand
- Ms. Kanjana Poolkaew, Director, Woman and Child Labour and Protection Network, Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, Ministry of Labour
- Mr. Pasakorn Phetnaihin, Justice Officer (Senior Professional Level), Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice
- Pol. Col. Apicha Thawornsiri, Superintendent, Criminal Affairs Division, Office of Legal Affairs and Litigation, Royal Thai Police
- Mr. Sakdinath Sontisakyothin, Chief of Foreign Relations Section, Planning and Information Division, Department of Employment, Ministry of Labour
- Ms. Wanrapee Kaosaard, Justice Officer, Senior Professional Level, Office of Plan and Strategy, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice

- Mrs. Chutapan Phaisanjaroervong, Governing Officer, Senior Professional Level, Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre, Ministry of Justice
- Lt. Col. Sanee Promwiwat, Judge, Bangkok Military Court, Military Judicial Office
- Mr. Phanpob Plangprayoen, Minister-Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Thailand
- Ms. Jitvipa Benjasil, Counsellor, Social Division, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mr. Parinthorn Apinyanunt, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Thailand
- Mr. Trin Sriwong, Social Development Officer, Department of Children and Youth, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
- Mrs. Phatcharamont Pitipanyakul, Social Welfare Officer, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
- Ms. Nareeluc Pairchaiyapoom, Justice Officer, Professional Level, Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice
- Mr. Nut Payongsri, Computer Technical Officer, Professional Level, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
- Ms. Ratchanin Pongudom, Foreign Relations Officer, Ministry of Education
- Pol. Maj. Thanradee Donavanik, Inspector, Criminal Affairs Division, Office of Legal Affairs and Litigation, Royal Thai Police
- Ms. Benjaporn Niyomnaitham, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Thailand
- Ms. Chalongkwan Tavarayuth, Second Secretary, Social Division, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mr. Jatupon Innachit, Second Secretary, News Division, Department of Information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ms. Arisa Sukontasap, Third Secretary, Social Division, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ms. Chattraphon Ditthasriphon, Justice Officer, Practitioner Level, Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice
- Ms. Phanaranche Narakhame, Justice Officer, Practitioner Level, Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice.

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Agenda item 6
**Universal periodic review**

# Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

# Ireland

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only.

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-fifth session from 2 to 13 May 2016. The review of Ireland was held at the 18th meeting on 11 May 2016. The delegation of Ireland was headed by Tánaiste and Minister of Justice and Equality, Frances Fitzgerald. At its 20th meeting, held on 13 May 2016, the Working Group adopted the report on Ireland.

2. On 12 January 2016, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Ireland: Ghana, Republic of Korea and Slovenia.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Ireland:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/IRL/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/IRL/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/IRL/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by the Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Ireland through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that Ireland attached great importance to human rights and the universal periodic review. Significant domestic developments had taken place since the first cycle. Ireland had challenges to address and was committed to improving its human rights protection. The delegation stressed the importance of, and the significant contribution made by, a strong and independent community and voluntary sector, and praised the engagement of civil society organizations and the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission.

6. The delegation outlined the socioeconomic context for the policy choices of the previous five years. The social welfare system had protected the most vulnerable from the worst impact of the financial crisis.

7. Key recent human rights developments had included the adoption by referendum of a Constitutional amendment to provide for same-sex marriage. Ireland was at the forefront of introducing self-determined gender recognition under the Gender Recognition Act 2015, which allowed adults to determine their own gender without recourse to medical or psychological opinion, and provided for a person's preferred gender to be fully recognized by the State.

8. Ireland had amended its Constitution to strengthen the rights of children, including the principle that the rights of the child were the paramount consideration in relevant proceedings. The Children and Family Relationships Act 2015 had established new legal architecture for children and set the rights of the child as the court's paramount consideration in family law cases.

9. The Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission's structural independence and the strength of its mandate had been recognized internationally and it had been accorded "A" status. Its founding Act placed a positive duty on public bodies to have due regard in their work for human rights and equality and to conduct their business in a manner consistent with individual human rights.

10. Ireland had sought the views of members of the public and civil society in preparing for the review. It was the first European Union member State to have published a national strategy on children and young people's participation in decision-making, following a child-led consultation with 8 to 17 year olds.

## B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

11. During the interactive dialogue, 93 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

12. The Holy See appreciated the new strategies against domestic violence and on children and persons with disabilities, and the establishment of the Irish Refugee Protection Programme.

13. Honduras welcomed the efforts of Ireland to implement the recommendations received during the first review cycle.

14. Hungary commended Ireland for its commitment to protecting human rights defenders. Hungary regretted that Ireland had not yet ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities or established the national preventive mechanism required under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in line with previously accepted recommendations.

15. India welcomed the establishment of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and the Workplace Relations Commission, the adoption of the Equality Act and recent measures to enhance the rights of the child. India encouraged Ireland to address the forced removal of Roma children from their families and their placement in State care. India was concerned at the disproportionately high level of unemployment among Travellers, Roma, young people and persons with disabilities.

16. The Philippines commended the establishment of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and the adoption of the Equality Act. It encouraged Ireland to ensure migrants' access to the labour market and social security, to address allegations of ill-treatment of older persons and persons with disabilities in residential care, and to consider alternatives to institutionalization.

17. The Islamic Republic of Iran was concerned at racial discrimination against, and intolerance and profiling of Muslims and people of African origin. It shared the concerns of the Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding the state of health of children in single-parent families, children living in poverty and Traveller and Roma children.

18. Iraq welcomed the adoption of legislation enabling ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the establishment of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission, which would assist public bodies in performing their duties.

19. Israel was deeply concerned about hate crimes, unnecessary surgery on intersex children, and persistent discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex children. Israel was worried about reports of non-consensual use of psychiatric medication, electroshocks and other coercive practices in mental health services.

20. Kenya noted the efforts of Ireland to combat racism and increase international development aid, and its active engagement in establishing the Sustainable Development Goals.

21. Kyrgyzstan commended Ireland for adopting its second national strategy on domestic, sexual and gender-based violence and the Equality Act, and for acceding to several international human rights instruments.

22. Latvia noted efforts to reduce the risk of human trafficking through sham marriages, and the adoption of the Children First Act and a national strategy on children's and young people's participation in decision-making.

23. Lebanon praised Ireland for having implemented many recommendations from the first review, including by amending anti-discrimination laws and achieving equality.

24. Libya commended Ireland for reforming the law enforcement sector and establishing the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission.

25. Lithuania commended Ireland for adopting a national suicide prevention strategy and encouraged its full implementation. Lithuania welcomed the adoption of the second national strategy on domestic, sexual and gender-based violence.

26. Malaysia noted new legislation, reform and strategies on policing operations, protecting children, combating racism, and disability inclusion, while noting the need to give further attention to the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

27. Maldives commended Ireland for adopting the Equality Act 2015, developing a national plan against trafficking and extending the Early Childhood Care Education programme.

28. Mexico congratulated Ireland for its commitment to the universal periodic review and for its progress in developing initiatives on migration. It urged Ireland to consolidate and implement the initiatives promptly.

29. Montenegro welcomed the strategy on domestic violence and the plan to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. Montenegro asked about the consultation process launched on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and about the initial results of the work of the police authorities' Child Protection and Human Exploitation Unit.

30. Morocco noted the commitment of Ireland to combating racism in all its forms, including against migrants. It welcomed the establishment of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and the Inter-Departmental Committee on Human Rights, and the consultations on ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

31. Mozambique welcomed the draft national action plan to prevent and combat human trafficking and the inspirational national strategy on children and young people's participation in decision-making.

32. Namibia welcomed the national consultations on the review process, especially among children and young people, and the adoption of the Equality Act 2015 and the strategy against domestic violence.

33. The Netherlands congratulated Ireland on its referendum amending the Constitution to allow same-sex marriage. It encouraged further action on ratifying the Optional Protocol

to the Convention against Torture and on removing all constitutional obstacles restricting access to abortions.

34. New Zealand commended progress on gender equality and the Constitutional amendment allowing same-sex marriage, while noting the need for further work on the sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents.

35. Norway appreciated the continued involvement of civil society in the review process. Norway remained concerned about the restrictive circumstances under which an abortion could be carried out in Ireland and about prison conditions.

36. Pakistan commended Ireland for its adoption of the National Disability Inclusion Strategy, its establishment of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and the Court of Appeal and its cooperation with human rights mechanisms.

37. Panama welcomed the efforts of Ireland to protect human rights, especially the strategies on domestic, sexual and gender-based violence and on children and young people's participation in decision-making, and the establishment of the Child Protection and Human Exploitation Unit and the Court of Appeal.

38. Paraguay highlighted the effective application of legislation in Ireland and hoped that remaining problems could be overcome with successive legal reforms.

39. Indonesia welcomed the establishment of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Human Rights to assist in the ratification of key international human rights treaties and the commitment to further promote women's rights.

40. Poland welcomed the establishment of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission.

41. Portugal welcomed the establishment of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission. Portugal was concerned that families affected by homelessness reportedly faced delays in accessing social housing.

42. Qatar was concerned at violence against women and girls and that asylum seekers faced long waiting periods and poor living conditions in reception centres. It reminded Ireland of its pledge to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

43. The delegation of Ireland reported that ratifying the Amendment to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression was an important objective. The Government was committed to promoting freedom of expression on and offline, and was actively highlighting the issue of climate change in human rights discussions.

44. The Irish Refugee Protection Programme was a response to the migration crisis in Southern Europe. Over two years, Ireland would take up to 4,000 individuals, including 520 programme refugees from Lebanon under the refugee resettlement programme. To date, 263 people had been accepted and the remainder were expected by the end of 2016.

45. The new Government had reaffirmed its commitment to resolving the housing shortage and homelessness crisis by appointing a Cabinet Minister for housing issues, and was committed to putting housing on a sustainable footing. The delegation stated that every household in Ireland would have access to secure, good quality housing suited to its needs at an affordable price in a sustainable community. It had set a target of an increase in output to the 25,000 homes required annually and measures had been introduced accordingly.

46. The rental market in Ireland had doubled between 2006 and 2011. Measures were being introduced to bring much-needed stability to the rental sector.

47. The Social Housing Strategy 2020 aimed to increase the supply of social housing by 110,000 by 2020. Some €3 billion in capital funding would be provided to that end.

48. The Republic of Korea commended the enhancement of women's political participation through establishing quotas for the general election, and the establishment of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission.

49. The Republic of Moldova encouraged Ireland to expedite ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and to establish a national preventive mechanism. It inquired about the anti-trafficking plan.

50. Romania noted the steps taken by Ireland to ensure respect for the human rights of persons affected by the economic and financial crisis.

51. The Russian Federation made recommendations.

52. Saudi Arabia regretted the absence of legislation to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and was concerned at racist manifestations, the lack of a strong monitoring mechanism, the gender wage gap and religious discrimination policies in schools.

53. Senegal noted the ratification of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) and welcomed the Comprehensive Employment Strategy for People with Disabilities.

54. Sierra Leone commended Ireland for highlighting the importance of civil society, and for the strategy on domestic, sexual and gender-based violence, the domestic violence bill and the national action plan to prevent and combat human trafficking.

55. Singapore welcomed initiatives to meet housing needs such as the Social Housing Strategy 2020 and the integrated housing package. Singapore commended Ireland for its Comprehensive Employment Strategy for People with Disabilities and looked forward to the early ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

56. Slovakia welcomed the establishment of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and the Child and Family Agency, and the adoption of the Children First Act. Slovakia encouraged Ireland to ensure effective access to abortion.

57. The United States of America commended Ireland for co-facilitating the United Nations high-level plenary meeting on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants and for its work on the Sustainable Development Goals. It was concerned at discrimination against Traveller and Roma communities and at religious preference in admissions to publicly funded schools under religious patronage. It noted negative developments in women's reproductive health.

58. South Africa commended Ireland for submitting a voluntary interim report and enacting legislation ensuring that same-sex couples could marry. It urged Ireland to reinstate the age of 14 years as the age of criminal responsibility, as was established in the 2001 Children Act.

59. Spain congratulated Ireland for its national and international commitment to human rights and for the recent adoption of the law on same-sex marriage.

60. Sri Lanka welcomed the establishment of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission, the constitutional recognition of children as rights holders and efforts to reduce unemployment and poverty.

61. The State of Palestine welcomed progress in addressing the needs of persons with disabilities, towards ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and regarding business and human rights, including publication of the working outline of the national action plan thereon.

62. The Sudan welcomed the comprehensive presentation of the national report.

63. Sweden welcomed the delegation.

64. Switzerland underlined that its accepted recommendation to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture had yet to be implemented, and noted that the legal framework on abortion remained restrictive despite the Protection of Life During Pregnancy Act 2013.

65. Thailand congratulated Ireland on its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the second National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. It encouraged Ireland to adopt a national human rights action plan. It was concerned at the high incidence of violence against women and children.

66. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia commended Ireland for its support for civil society organizations and its establishment of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Human Rights, and requested an update on ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

67. Timor-Leste welcomed the adoption of the Children (Amendment) Act 2015, repealing detention of children in adult prison facilities, and the strengthening of inpatient child and adolescent mental health services.

68. Togo welcomed the development of the strategy on domestic, sexual and gender-based violence, containing an action plan for ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

69. Turkey noted the economic difficulties of Ireland and welcomed the recent measures that had boosted public resources and improved housing, social security and health care. It noted steps to encourage co-education, diversity and tolerance of other faiths and the commitment to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

70. Ukraine welcomed the establishment of consultations with young people, the Court of Appeal, the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and the second national strategy on domestic, sexual and gender-based violence.

71. The United Arab Emirates welcomed the establishment of the Child and Family Agency and the Child Protection and Human Exploitation Unit, and the adoption of the Children First Act.

72. The United Kingdom welcomed the decision to extend marriage rights to same-sex couples and the constitutional amendment strengthening children's rights. It encouraged Ireland to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

73. Slovenia welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, and the adoption of legislation on same-sex marriage. It noted persistent challenges regarding freedom of religion or belief in the education system and on access to abortion. It regretted that its previously accepted recommendations on ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography had not been implemented.

74. Uruguay welcomed the constitutional and legal measures Ireland had adopted against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and the establishment of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission. Uruguay noted that the treaty bodies had underlined the restrictiveness of legislation on abortion.

75. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It welcomed the policies aimed at promoting the equality and integration of Roma and Travellers and praised the Irish Refugee Protection Programme.

76. Algeria welcomed the adoption of the Children Act in 2015, but was concerned at the increase in food insecurity and malnutrition, about the impact of austerity measures on health care, education and social security, and about gender inequality.

77. Andorra welcomed measures aimed at combating domestic, sexual and gender-based violence through, inter alia, the adoption of the second national strategy thereon. It appreciated the 2015 draft criminal law protecting children against sexual abuse.

78. Argentina commended Ireland for establishing the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and acknowledged its progress in combating discrimination.

79. Armenia welcomed the establishment of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission, the Court of Appeal and the police reform programme.

80. The delegation of Ireland explained that most children were educated in publicly funded schools. It was reported that principles of equality were set out in the relevant enactments and schools' enrolment policies had to be applied fairly to all applicants.

81. The patronage divestment process created a greater choice of primary schools in areas where there was insufficient demographic need for new school provision. In areas with population growth, the process for establishing new schools took account of parental preferences. Since 2011, 42 new schools had opened, 39 of which had a multi-denominational ethos. The new Programme for Government included a commitment that the Government would aim to have 400 multi-denominational or non-denominational schools by 2030. The Education (Admission to Schools) Bill contained important changes to make enrolment policies fairer and more transparent.

82. The National Plan for Equity of Access to Higher Education 2015-2019 aimed to assist underrepresented groups, including members of the Traveller community, to participate in tertiary education.

83. Since its last review, Ireland had introduced child protection legislation, including legislation to ensure that criminal convictions or other information giving rise to concern about someone working with or seeking to work with children was disclosed appropriately. It was mandatory for persons working with children or vulnerable adults to be vetted. The defence of reasonable chastisement in relation to corporal punishment had been abolished.

84. The Child and Family Agency had funding of €676 million in 2016 and brought a dedicated focus to child protection, family support and other key children's services. It was responsible for a range of services.

85. Australia welcomed the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and its first strategy statement. Australia commended Ireland for its engagement with civil society, holding a referendum on children's rights and progress in improving prison conditions.

86. Azerbaijan was concerned about intolerance and discrimination against non-citizens, ill-treatment and harassment of minorities and incitement to violence and hate speech against them, anti-Semitic and Islamophobic manifestations, prison conditions and domestic and sexual violence against women.

87. Bahrain was concerned about the prevalence of domestic and sexual violence against women, which remained serious, and women's underrepresentation in the public and private sectors.

88. Bangladesh acknowledged the primacy of the best interests of the child, the commitment to combating racism and the proposed integration strategy to include an anti-racism component. Bangladesh echoed the treaty bodies' concerns about gender inequality, the situation of the Roma and discriminatory admission policies in schools.

89. Belarus noted the legal and administrative measures Ireland had taken to implement recommendations from the first review and welcomed the efforts to combat trafficking in persons.

90. The Plurinational State of Bolivia noted the progress made by Ireland since its first review and its positive approach to its second review.

91. Bosnia and Herzegovina praised Ireland for its support for human rights education and encouraged ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and enquired about ending children's detention in adult prisons.

92. Botswana commended Ireland for strongly advocating against reprisals, protecting human rights defenders, promoting civil society space and combating domestic violence.

93. Bulgaria commended Ireland for adopting a strategy on children and young people's participation in decision-making and for establishing the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and the Workplace Relations Commission. It encouraged the continued review of national legislation on access to abortion.

94. Greece commended Ireland for establishing the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission, adopting the Children (Amendment) Act 2015 and protecting human rights defenders.

95. Chad welcomed legal developments in equality and non-discrimination, sexual and domestic violence, trafficking in persons and abortion, and measures on access to justice, police reform and criminal justice.

96. Chile praised Ireland for establishing the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and adopting the Marriage Act 2015 and the Equality (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2015.

97. China noted the efforts of Ireland to combat domestic and gender-based violence and human trafficking, and to promote gender equality. It was concerned about prison overcrowding, acts of racism and hate crimes, and poor conditions for asylum seekers.

98. Croatia welcomed the new strategy on and the awareness-raising campaigns to stop domestic, gender-based and sexual violence.

99. Cuba commended Ireland for progress in children's participation in decision-making, in universal health care and in education. It noted the treaty bodies' concerns regarding gender inequality, the effects of public spending cuts on the most vulnerable in society and the Protection of Life during Pregnancy Act.

100. Cyprus welcomed the legal measures taken to entrench children's rights in the Constitution and enhance their protection under criminal law, and the establishment of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission.

101. The Czech Republic appreciated the comprehensive presentation and the responses provided to some advance questions.

102. Denmark welcomed the Constitutional changes ensuring the right to marry for same-sex couples, and the improved prison conditions, although overcrowding issues remained. It was concerned at the criminalization of abortion and the burdensome requirements for access to abortion.

103. Egypt welcomed the draft action plan on combating human trafficking, the criminal law bill and strengthened measures for juvenile and youth justice. It was concerned at the negative impact of austerity measures, pervasive gender inequality and domestic and sexual violence, discriminatory school admission policies, structural discrimination against Travellers and Roma, and racial crimes and incitement to racial and religious hatred.

104. Finland appreciated the open, broad consultations with civil society and encouraged continued efforts to promote the protection of economic, social and cultural rights.

105. France welcomed the efforts of Ireland since its first review.

106. Georgia highlighted the establishment of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and encouraged the continued submission of a midterm implementation report. Georgia was concerned that Ireland had not ratified some important human rights instruments.

107. Germany welcomed the lively public discourse on ongoing challenges and the active participation of civil society in the review process.

108. Ghana commended the establishment of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and the integration of human rights standards, including respect for equality and non-discrimination in public institutions. Ghana appreciated initiatives on children's access to health care.

109. Canada commended the implementation of marriage equality and encouraged timely legislative reforms for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

110. Guatemala acknowledged the commitment of Ireland to promoting and protecting human rights and its adoption of the International Protection Act 2015.

111. Haiti noted progress in the areas of children's rights, access to justice, national minimum wage, universal health coverage and combating domestic violence.

112. Italy noted the efforts of Ireland to strengthen children's participation in decision-making and to protect children, women's rights and women from violence.

113. Iceland highlighted the referendum approving marriage equality, but regretted the highly restrictive circumstances under which women could lawfully have an abortion in Ireland and the criminalization of abortion in cases of rape, incest and threat to a woman's health.

114. Brazil commended legislation ensuring same-sex marriage and ongoing measures to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. Brazil encouraged Ireland to consider developing programmes to address housing needs, especially those of persons in vulnerable situations and persons affected by poverty.

115. For Ireland, the universal periodic review was a practical expression of the fact that human rights were not solely of domestic concern, but a legitimate and important concern for the international community. Ireland was committed to ongoing improvement in the protection and promotion of human rights and was convinced that everyone could learn and benefit from dialogue with other States.

116. Ireland was engaged in a consultative process to identify institutional mechanisms for the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and would ratify it as soon as they were agreed and the necessary legislation had been enacted. Significant improvements had been made to prison accommodation and the practice of "slopping out" in prisons was being brought to an end.

117. Ireland stated that it was now a country of significant inward migration and many migrants had chosen to become Irish citizens. Recently, citizenship ceremonies had been introduced, providing an important symbolic opportunity for the Irish State to welcome new citizens and celebrate their membership of the nation.

118. Significant progress had been made in advancing the rights of people with capacity difficulties. The Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) Act 2015 was a comprehensive reform of the law governing people with capacity difficulties.

119. In Ireland, termination of pregnancy was regulated by constitutional and statute law. The first referendum on the subject, held in 1983, had introduced a new section in article 40 (3) of the Constitution which guaranteed the right to life of the unborn. A second referendum was held in 1992. The electorate was asked to vote on three proposed amendments to the Constitution. The twelfth amendment, which was designed to exclude the risk of suicide as a ground for lawful abortion, was defeated. However, the right to travel and the right to information were accepted. A third referendum on abortion was held in 2002 to remove the threat of suicide as a ground for a lawful abortion and thereby restrict the grounds recognized in the *Attorney General v. X* case. The proposal was defeated.

120. The Protection of Life During Pregnancy Act 2013 regulated access to lawful termination of pregnancy in accordance with the X case and the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of *A, B and C v. Ireland*. The Act established procedures firstly, to ensure that, where lawful termination of pregnancy was under consideration, the right to life of the unborn child was respected where practicable, and secondly to ensure that a woman could ascertain by means of a clear process whether she was entitled to the medical treatment to which the Act applied.

121. The Programme for Government had committed to establish a citizen's assembly on the abortion laws, which would make recommendations on further constitutional changes and the eighth amendment would be considered as part of that work.

122. The National Sexual Health Strategy set out the direction that the Department of Health and the stakeholders, including those who used the services, wished to take over the next five years.

123. The Constitutional Convention had considered the incorporation of economic, social and cultural rights into the Constitution and had recommended that, in principle, the Constitution should be amended to strengthen the protection of those rights. The recommendation would be referred to the Oireachtas Committee on Housing and Homelessness for consideration. The Government had accepted the Constitutional Convention's recommendation to remove the offence of blasphemy from the Constitution.

124. The Constitutional Convention had made recommendations on article 41 (2) of the Constitution, which referred to women in the home. The recommendations had been examined by a task force and its report would inform the new Government in its consideration of the issue.

125. In 2016, Ireland would introduce two weeks of paid paternity leave.

126. In 2012, the gender pay gap had been 14.4 per cent compared with a European Union average of 16.5 per cent. The employment rate for men in 2014 had been 73 per cent, up from 68 per cent in 2012. The female employment rate had shown a more modest but significant increase, from 59.4 per cent in 2012 to 61.2 per cent in 2013. The gender gap in employment rates had almost halved from 16 per cent in 2008 to 9 per cent in 2012, but had widened slightly since then as male employment had begun to recover relatively rapidly. The introduction of a national minimum wage had led to an improvement in relation to the gender pay gap.

127. Work was ongoing to foster the advancement of women into decision-making roles and positive action measures aimed at improving their employment opportunities and economic position. A consultation process on establishing a national women's strategy would commence in 2016, including wide-ranging consultation with civil society.

128. A new Traveller and Roma inclusion strategy was being established. A comprehensive, three-phase consultation process was under way. Phase 1 identified key themes for the new strategy, and phase 2 identified and agreed high-level objectives under each agreed theme. The final phase would identify detailed actions to achieve each agreed objective, with timescales, institutional responsibilities and monitoring arrangements.

129. Ireland had a small Roma population, comprising recent migrants mainly from other European Union member States and their Irish-born children. They had the same rights as all other European Union citizens and were fully protected by equality legislation. A Roma consultative committee, on which members of the Roma community would be represented, was being established to ensure that their voices and issues were heard at the centre of Government.

130. A Minister of State for Disabilities had been appointed with a seat at the Cabinet table and a mandate to ensure greater coherence in service delivery and a real improvement in the situation of people with disabilities. A new disability inclusion strategy was being developed on the basis of a comprehensive consultation process, and should be in place in 2016.

131. Ireland was committed to ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It was anticipated that the necessary legislation would be published soon and would be enacted to allow for ratification by the end of 2016. Ireland would ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention at the same time.

132. Legislation would be introduced to remove the current exemption allowing for underage marriage.

133. There was no lack of legal certainty in relation to surnames for any children in Ireland.

134. Ireland thanked delegations for their comments and recommendations and committed to submitting a voluntary interim report in 2018 or 2019.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

135. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue have been examined by Ireland and enjoy the support of Ireland:**

135.1 **Ensure the ratification of the recently signed human rights conventions (Romania);**

135.2 **Accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);**

135.3 **Expedite the process that will lead to the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mozambique);**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

135.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

135.5 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Georgia);**

135.6 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);**

135.7 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**

135.8 **Intensify efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture to further foster the rights of liberty-deprived persons (Croatia);**

135.9 **Take action towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and set up a national prevention mechanism (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

135.10 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish a national preventive mechanism meeting the guidelines and requirements as set out in this instrument (Netherlands);**

135.11 **Establish a national preventive mechanism and prompt ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Hungary);**

135.12 **Without further delay, ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and initiate the process of establishing a National Preventive Mechanism (Denmark);**

135.13 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish a national preventive mechanism under the Optional Protocol (Bulgaria);**

135.14 **Complete as a matter of priority and before its third universal periodic review the process leading to the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish a national preventive mechanism without delay (Czech Republic);**

135.15 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and set up a national preventive mechanism in the framework of the criteria and safeguards provided by this instrument, as previously recommended (Switzerland);**

135.16 **Conclude swiftly the process of the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Portugal);**

135.17 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Poland);**

135.18 **Ratify the Optional Protocol (Lebanon);**

135.19 **Ratify the Optional Protocol (Norway);**

135.20 **Ratify the Optional Protocol (Ukraine);**

135.21 **Ratify the Optional Protocol (Uruguay);**

135.22 **Ratify the Optional Protocol (France);**

135.23 **Ratify the Optional Protocol (Germany);**

135.24 **Ratify the Optional Protocol (Guatemala);**

135.25 **Proceed with the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Togo);**

135.26 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Panama);**

135.27 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Senegal);**

135.28 **Ratify the Optional Protocol (Uruguay);**

135.29 **Ratify the Optional Protocol (Andorra);**

135.30 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography signed in 2000 (Czech Republic);**

135.31 **Ratify the Optional Protocol (Finland);**

135.32 **Ratify the Optional Protocol (France);**

135.33 **Ratify the Optional Protocol (Guatemala);**

135.34 **Proceed with the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Togo);**

135.35 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Morocco);**

135.36 **Become a State party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Slovakia);**

135.37 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**

135.38 **Ratify the Convention (Ghana);**

135.39 **Proceed with the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Togo);**

135.40 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Pakistan);**

135.41 **Ratify the Convention (Israel);**

135.42 **Ratify the Convention (Montenegro);**

135.43 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which Ireland signed on 29 March 2007 (New Zealand);**

135.44 **Ratify the Convention (Ghana);**

135.45 **Ratify the Convention (Poland);**

135.46 **Ratify the Convention (Sudan);**

135.47 **Ratify the Convention (Ukraine);**

135.48 **Ratify the Convention (Uruguay);**

135.49 **Ratify the Convention (Bulgaria);**

135.50 **Ratify the Convention (France);**

135.51 **Ratify the Convention (Guatemala);**

135.52 **Ratify the Convention (Italy);**

135.53 **Ratify the Convention (Brazil);**

135.54 **Become a State party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Slovakia);**

135.55 **Step up its efforts to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Republic of Korea);**

135.56 **Ratify promptly the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Australia);**

135.57 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as soon as possible (China);**

135.58 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities without further delay (Germany);**

135.59 **Pass the necessary legislation as soon as possible to enable the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Hungary);**

135.60 **Accelerate the process towards ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Philippines);**

135.61 **Take concrete steps to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and effectively implement policies and programmes to ensure the full enjoyment of all related rights (Canada);**

135.62 **Continue the efforts to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Iraq);**

135.63 **Finalise the consideration to become a party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Malaysia);**

135.64 **Continue making progress towards the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

135.65 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and prioritize measures to further strengthen the existing framework, including to increase the meaningful participation of the persons with disabilities in policy making (Indonesia);**

135.66 **Accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities while bringing the Mental Health Act 2001 into line with the provisions of this Convention (Qatar);**

135.67 **Continue to address outstanding barriers to ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including legislative**

**changes that need to be undertaken in view of enabling ratification (State of Palestine);**

135.68 **Expedite the necessary legislative reforms and set a concrete timeline towards ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Thailand);**

135.69 **Proceed with the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Togo);**

135.70 **Accelerate the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to strengthen the protection of persons with disabilities, and to further improve their role in the society (Croatia);**

135.71 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Portugal);**

135.72 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Andorra);**

135.73 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Italy);**

135.74 **Finalize the ratification process of the Council of Europe's Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Turkey);**

135.75 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence in a timely manner (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

135.76 **Strengthen human rights education plans oriented towards women's rights, rights of the child and freedom of religion (Panama);**

135.77 **Continue implementing human rights education towards children and women's rights (Timor-Leste);**

135.78 **Further continue the implementation of human rights education towards women and children's rights (Greece);**

135.79 **Provide effective human rights education and training for enforcement officials, including prison guards, and take appropriate actions against human rights violations committed by public actors (Malaysia);**

135.80 **Continue human rights education programmes, including in relation to the prevention of genocide and crimes against humanity through the studies of those crimes committed in the past (Armenia);**

135.81 **Implement public awareness campaigns to promote tolerance and respect for cultural diversity (United Arab Emirates);**

135.82 **Submit its two overdue reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Sierra Leone);**

135.83 **Amend the provisions of the Law on the Ombudsman for Children, that impedes the Ombudsman from investigating the claims of children that find themselves in a situation of irregular migration (Honduras);**

135.84 **Provide the Child and Family Agency with adequate resources to be able to meet its targets and effectively implement the Children First Act (Slovakia);**

**135.85 Continue implementing the National Strategy on Children and Young People's participation in Decision-making 2015-2020 (Sudan);**

**135.86 Put an end to corporal punishment in all settings (Honduras);**

**135.87 Guarantee the closure of the Saint Patrick's Institution and the effective implementation of the Children (Amendment) Act of 2015 and the Prisons Act of 2015 (Israel);**

**135.88 Eliminate all exceptions permitting the marriage of minors under 18 (Honduras);**

**135.89 Remove all exceptions that allow marriage under the age of 18 years (Egypt);**

**135.90 Ensure that the rights of the child are fully respected in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular its article 20 when deciding on appointment of a guardian or trustee (Latvia);**

**135.91 Continue to take actions to address the issue of gender pay gap, improve the access to decent work for marginalized women, and ensure adequate social protection system for women in vulnerable situations (Malaysia);**

**135.92 Continue to make efforts to ensure women's participation in political life and in decision-making (Pakistan);**

**135.93 Adopt effective measures to increase the representation of women in the public and private sectors, especially in decision-making posts (Panama);**

**135.94 Scale up effective measures to further increase women's representation and their meaningful participation in decision-making level in the public and private sectors (Indonesia);**

**135.95 Take all measures to effectively combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women (France);**

**135.96 Strengthen measures to combat domestic and sexual violence against women (India);**

**135.97 Strengthen efforts to combat and prevent domestic and sexual violence against women (Azerbaijan);**

**135.98 Undertake the necessary steps to strengthen its response to domestic violence as recommended by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Thailand);**

**135.99 Speed up the process of approval of the new Domestic Violence Bill (Israel);**

**135.100 Continue efforts to finalize and then, of course, adopt a Domestic Violence Act (Maldives);**

**135.101 Introduce a domestic violence bill to address domestic and sexual violence against women (Ghana);**

**135.102 Adopt and implement the Domestic Violence Bill (Republic of Moldova);**

**135.103 Renew the national plan of action against racism or elaborate a new one, always in collaboration with civil society (Spain);**

135.104 **Reinforce the policies for the protection against racism, renewing the National Action Plan against Racism (2005-2008) (Holy See);**

135.105 **Conduct more active policy against racial discrimination, including putting in place a robust mechanism against racism (Kyrgyzstan);**

135.106 **Put in place a robust mechanism in order to put an end to racism, racial discrimination and related intolerance, especially against Muslim people and people of African origin (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

135.107 **Establish a robust mechanism to monitor all incidents of racism and implement measures to combat them more effectively (Cuba);**

135.108 **Continue to deepen awareness-raising measures against racism and xenophobia, particularly with regard to migrants and refugees (Argentina);**

135.109 **Combat racism and all forms of discrimination through education and awareness-raising initiatives and follow-up to cases of racism at the national level (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

135.110 **Complete the processes it is undertaking regarding anti-racism (Kenya);**

135.111 **Pursue efforts to combat racism (Morocco);**

135.112 **Continue its efforts to combat racism and xenophobia incidents (Lebanon);**

135.113 **Ensure the full implementation of its national legislation, with a view to combating racism and xenophobia (Romania);**

135.114 **Have further legal procedures to combat racial discrimination and develop a plan to combat racism, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Bahrain);**

135.115 **Combat hate speech and prosecute perpetrators of xenophobic acts (Pakistan);**

135.116 **Ensure accountability for hate crimes (Israel);**

135.117 **Take measures to eliminate racial discrimination and combat hate crime (China);**

135.118 **Strengthen measures to counter the use of racial discrimination and Islamophobia discourse in politics and in the media (United Arab Emirates);**

135.119 **Take further steps to address discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in access to goods, employment and services, including healthcare (Denmark);**

135.120 **Investigate all cases of abuse of office by the officials of the penitentiary institutions (Russian Federation);**

135.121 **Continue with its efforts to bring incarceration facilities into line with international standards, especially regarding overcrowding, cell sanitation and the separation of young prisoners (Holy See);**

135.122 **Improve prison conditions, including addressing overcrowding; investigate all cases of torture and ill-treatment by prison staff in an impartial manner and prosecute those responsible (Azerbaijan);**

135.123 **Continue to improve the living conditions and the treatment of detainees and address prison overcrowding (China);**

135.124 **Adopt the necessary measures to ensure the reduction of overcrowding and the improvement of prison conditions (Cuba);**

135.125 **Ensure complete separation of remand and sentenced prisoners, juvenile and adult prisoners and detained immigrants (Egypt);**

135.126 **Continue its efforts, at national and international levels, towards the protection and promotion of the civil society space (Armenia);**

135.127 **Continue to promote pluralism (Bangladesh);**

135.128 **Continue to take effective measures to safeguard the rights and status of the unemployed and vulnerable groups, through focused social assistance and income support (Sri Lanka);**

135.129 **Conduct targeted/focused policy of social support to the population in need, especially children (Belarus);**

135.130 **Take the necessary steps in order to increase the availability of social housing and emergency housing support and to adopt appropriate measures to solve the long-term needs (Turkey);**

135.131 **Adopt measures to decrease the number of homeless persons, including through the availability of social housing (Portugal);**

135.132 **Take all necessary legislative and policy measures to provide access to affordable housing with a view to ending long-term involuntary homelessness (Singapore);**

135.133 **Continue with its efforts to guarantee the Government's commitment to a housing-led approach to end long-term involuntary homelessness (Holy See);**

135.134 **Continue with efforts to implement necessary measures with a view to end long-term involuntary homelessness (Montenegro);**

135.135 **Take measures to strengthen support institutions for homeless persons, including pregnant women left without housing (Russian Federation);**

135.136 **Conduct consultations involving all stakeholders, including civil society organisations, in order to examine whether article 40.3.3 of the Constitution could be revised and the legal framework related to abortion broadened (Switzerland);**

135.137 **Make sure all women and young girls have easy access to information on crisis pregnancy options by health-providers (Sweden);**

135.138 **Wider availability of multi-denominational and non-denominational schools to better cater to the multi-cultural society in Ireland today (India);**

135.139 **Establish a system providing children and their parents the real opportunity to choose from among religious, multi-denominational or non-denominational types of schooling and curricula (Czech Republic);**

135.140 **Ensure that all children have the option to attend a non-denominational school at no extra cost (Slovenia);**

**135.141 Step up efforts to promote to ensure equal opportunities for all children to quality education (Philippines);**

**135.142 Step up efforts towards a more inclusive education system, especially by focusing on special education needs (Turkey);**

**135.143 Continue to improve employment opportunities and remove barriers to employment for persons with disabilities (Singapore);**

**135.144 Continue to strengthen the basic rights and non-discrimination of the Roma and Travellers (Chile);**

**135.145 Adopt a progressive Traveller Roma inclusion strategy with clear goals; indicators; timeframes; and budget in consultation with affected groups (India);**

**135.146 Activate the policies of integration of Travellers and Roma in all social, economic, cultural, political, educational and other spheres (Lebanon);**

**135.147 Give special emphasis to employment, access to health care and the right to housing in the application of the national strategy on the inclusion of Travellers and Roma (Spain);**

**135.148 Apply international standards relating to the treatment of refugees and asylum seekers, provide them with adequate services and speed up the processing of their application (Qatar);**

**135.149 Establish measures to respond more effectively to requests for refuge (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

**135.150 Continue its efforts to adopt the National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking (Sudan);**

**135.151 Speed up the adoption of a national plan of action to prevent and combat trafficking in persons (Belarus);**

**135.152 Continue to increase development aid to reach the target of 0.7% GDP as this will increase the ability of aid recipients to achieve the right to development and protect and promote human rights (Kenya).**

**136. The following recommendations will be examined by Ireland which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-third session of the Human Rights Council, in September 2016:**

**136.1 Consider ratifying those international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

**136.2 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Honduras);**

**136.3 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as a matter of priority (Egypt);**

136.4 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Azerbaijan);**

136.5 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the ILO Convention 169 (Paraguay);**

136.6 **Accede to the main international human rights instruments to which the country is not yet a party, in particular the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**

136.7 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and accept the competence of the Committee as regards the inquiry procedure and inter-State communications (Finland);**

136.8 **Further accelerate the efforts to strengthen the legal framework to protect the rights of migrants, including by considering to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**

136.9 **Ratify as soon as possible the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, without any reservation (Sweden);**

136.10 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and fully implement the Education for Persons with Special Educational Needs Act 2004 as soon as possible (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

136.11 **Repeal Articles 42.1 and 40.3.3 of the Constitution (Slovenia);**

136.12 **Take additional measures aimed at achieving the gender equality, including amendment to the Constitution on the role and status of women in Irish society (Kyrgyzstan);**

136.13 **Amend article 41(2) of the Constitution on the role and status of women in order to render its provisions gender-equal (Turkey);**

136.14 **Amend article 41(2) of the Constitution on the role and status of women by moving to a more gender-neutral wording of the article (Iceland);**

136.15 **Further strengthen women's rights and review Articles 40 and 41 of the Irish constitution with a view to abandon formulations that potentially promote gender discrimination and to bring Ireland's laws on abortion into compliance with international human rights standards in law and in practice (Germany);**

136.16 **Establish a Constitutional Convention on article 40.3.3 of the Constitution with the aim to remove all restrictive legislation on abortion (Netherlands);**

136.17 **Revise its legislation on abortion, including its Constitution, to provide for additional exceptions in cases of rape, incest or serious risks to the health of the mother, building on the recommendation from the Human Rights Committee (Norway);**

136.18 **Repeal legislation that criminalizes abortion and eliminate all punitive measures, in particular article 40.3.3 of the Irish Constitution (Iceland);**

136.19 **Take forward the democratic process of repealing the Eighth Amendment of the Irish Constitution with a clear timeline, and take all necessary steps to decriminalise abortion in all circumstances, in accordance with the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Denmark);**

136.20 **Consider creating a dedicated overarching Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights and Equality (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

136.21 **Strengthen the consultation mechanism, especially in terms of economic, social and cultural rights (Poland);**

136.22 **Adopt a National Human Rights Action Plan and continue consultations towards this end with stakeholders (Kenya);**

136.23 **Adopt a national plan of action on human rights (South Africa);**

136.24 **Adopt a comprehensive national human rights action plan (Sudan);**

136.25 **Encourage the development of a National Action Plan on human rights (Greece);**

136.26 **Undertake measures to eliminate stigmatization and discrimination against children born out of wedlock by providing legal certainty in respect of their family name (Namibia);**

136.27 **Reinstate the age of criminal responsibility of 14 years of age as prescribed in the Children's Act (Botswana);**

136.28 **Raise the age of criminal responsibility to 18 years for all types of offenses (Haiti);**

136.29 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and adopt a legislation on gender pay equity and abolish religious discrimination in the schools (Saudi Arabia);**

136.30 **Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that includes all grounds set out in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (India);**

136.31 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that includes all the grounds for discrimination (Israel);**

136.32 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that includes all the grounds for discrimination (South Africa);**

136.33 **Close the gender pay gap (Algeria);**

136.34 **Take effective measures to increase women's representation in decision-making positions and close the pay gap (Bangladesh);**

136.35 **Take effective measures to increase women's representation in decision-making positions in all areas, close the gender pay gap and eliminate**

**strong gender role stereotypes and ensure that all women workers benefit from the maternity benefits scheme (Namibia);**

136.36 **Introduce a domestic violence bill, improve data collection on domestic violence and strengthen support services, including shelters and legal aid, for victims (Lithuania);**

136.37 **Adopt the draft law on domestic and sexual violence against women, and strengthen support services in shelters and legal assistance to the victims (Uruguay);**

136.38 **Finalise the adoption of the Domestic Violence Bill and ensure that perpetrators of domestic violence are held to account (Botswana);**

136.39 **Provide shelters and legal aid to victims of domestic violence, and submit a draft law on domestic violence (Bahrain);**

136.40 **Collect accurate statistics of cases of domestic violence against women, as well as strengthen support services to victims of domestic violence, including shelters and legal aid services (Russian Federation);**

136.41 **Improve protection of victims of domestic violence, including by providing with shelter and legal aid (Republic of Moldova);**

136.42 **Continue to strengthen policies and programmes to combat domestic and sexual violence against women, including a system of psychological, legal and physical support for the victims (Chile);**

136.43 **Adopt immediately legislation that prohibits racial discrimination, as previously recommended (Mexico);**

136.44 **Step up measures to combat acts of racism by the law enforcement bodies, including against Travellers (Russian Federation);**

136.45 **Establish acts with racist motivation as a criminal offences (Spain);**

136.46 **Take effective steps to address racism and xenophobia and incorporate the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination into its domestic legislation, to raise awareness and promote tolerance in society and to ensure that violent acts, discrimination and hate speech are systemically investigated and the alleged perpetrators prosecuted (Azerbaijan);**

136.47 **Develop a legislation that sets the line between freedom of expression and hate speech and set up a strong mechanism to monitor all manifestations of intolerance, racism, xenophobia especially against Muslims (Saudi Arabia);**

136.48 **Continue measures to protect the rights of migrant workers, including combatting racism, xenophobia and religious intolerance, and as further gesture of its commitment, consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);**

136.49 **Continue legislating so that there is no discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in the field of pensions (Spain);**

136.50 **Implement the recommendations arising from the Office of the Inspector of Prisons' review of the Irish Prison Service (Australia);**

136.51 **Conduct comprehensive investigation related to reports by human rights non-governmental organisations about abuses in child care institutions and homes for mothers and children, as well as practices of forced labour in so-called 'Magdalene laundries' (Russian Federation);**

136.52 **Provide protection of the family as the natural and fundamental unit of the society (Egypt);**

136.53 **Repeal the constitutional and legislative provisions criminalizing the offense of blasphemy, these provisions could constitute an excessive limitation to the freedom of expression (France);**

136.54 **Take necessary steps to amend its legislation on freedom of expression and remove prohibition of blasphemy in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 19, and the Human Rights Committee's General Comment 34, and the Venice Commission's recommendation (Sweden);**

136.55 **Continue consolidating and increasing its national social inclusion programmes (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

136.56 **Implement and support the particular government programmes of social integration and community activation (Iraq);**

136.57 **Continue strengthening its sound social policies in order to improve the quality of life of its people with an emphasis on vulnerable groups, in particular ethnic, racial and cultural minorities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

136.58 **Launch measures to promote and protect the rights of peasants and other people who work in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

136.59 **Expedite the adoption of a national action plan on food security and nutrition (Algeria);**

136.60 **Develop and strengthen financially the state-sponsored legal aid framework, so that lawyers avoid cases of evictions from social housing (Haiti);**

136.61 **Strengthen the policies of supplementary payments of income and housing assistance, in order to avoid more families being unable to pay their mortgages (Chile);**

136.62 **Set up an inclusive system for access to quality health care for all social categories, in particular disadvantaged and marginalized groups, in consultation with concerned communities and stakeholders (Haiti);**

136.63 **Put into effect its undertaking of previous commitment to implement this year, in strengthening the free health care sector to include all children under the age of twelve (Libya);**

136.64 **Ensure availability of safe abortions, at a minimum in cases where the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest and in cases of severe and fatal foetal impairment (Iceland);**

136.65 **Take all necessary steps to revise the Protection of Life During Pregnancy Act 2013 in line with International Human Rights standards (India);**

136.66 **Amend the Protection of Life During Pregnancy Act 2013 that the women interests and health are better protected, especially in instances where the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest, or in cases of severe foetal impairment (Lithuania);**

136.67 **Consider revising its relevant legislation on abortion in line with international human rights standards on sexual and reproductive health and rights (Republic of Korea);**

136.68 **Broaden through an inclusive public debate the access to abortion for pregnant women, in particular in cases of threat to health, rape and incest (Czech Republic);**

136.69 **Take the necessary steps aimed at revising the relevant legislation with a view to decriminalize abortion within reasonable gestational limits (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);**

136.70 **Ensure the full right for women to abortion and implement the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights regarding this right (Slovakia);**

136.71 **Take necessary steps to revise its legislation on abortion and provide for clear exceptions, in line with international human rights law and standards, so as to ensure the right to abortion in cases of rape and incest, as well as cases entailing serious risks to the health of the mother or fatal foetal abnormality (Sweden);**

136.72 **Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and, as a minimum, ensure access to safe abortion also in cases of rape, incest, serious risks to the health of the mother and fatal foetal abnormality (Slovenia);**

136.73 **Review the law on abortion to expand the circumstances in which it can be carried out (Uruguay);**

136.74 **Adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents and ensure that sexual and reproductive health education is a part of the mandatory school curricula and targeted at adolescents (Lithuania);**

136.75 **Ensure that the new system of universal health care guarantees availability and access to services to boys and girls and contraception methods to adolescents, while allowing access to these services in general without discrimination on any grounds (Mexico);**

136.76 **Adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents and ensure that sexual and reproductive health education is part of the mandatory school curriculum and targeted at adolescent girls and boys, with special attention on preventing early pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (New Zealand);**

136.77 **Identify and address gaps in reproductive health legislation to ensure the protection of women's sexual and reproductive health and rights (United States of America);**

136.78 **Take all necessary measures to ensure the full respect of sexual and reproductive rights (France);**

136.79 **Protect and promote reproductive rights without any discrimination, recognising reproductive rights include the right to the highest attainable standard of sexual and reproductive health, the right of all to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children, as well as decide on matters related to their sexuality, and to have the information and means to do so free from discrimination, violence or coercion (Canada);**

136.80 **Review and amend laws, as appropriate, to ensure that publically-funded schools provide equal access to education for all, irrespective of one's faith or religious affiliation (United States of America);**

136.81 **Undertake thorough consultations with persons with disabilities, representatives and labour organisations, and civil society prior to entering any reservation to article 27 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities upon ratification, with respect to reasonable accommodation (Canada);**

136.82 **Achieve the implementation of the national strategy for persons with disabilities and introduce a legal regime of subsidized transport for persons with disabilities (Haiti);**

136.83 **Conduct and finalize a timely review of the request for recognition of the Travellers as an ethnic group (United States of America);**

136.84 **Take concrete measures for the issuance of medical cards in Traveller and Roma communities, to guarantee that such children enjoy the same access to and quality of health-care services as others (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

136.85 **Strengthen measures to eliminate discrimination against Roma and children on the basis of religion in health and education sectors (Bangladesh);**

136.86 **Introduce measures to improve the living standards of Travellers in society and ensure the legislation in place does not hinder their nomadic customs and practices (Turkey);**

136.87 **Continue giving the broadest possible scope, flexibility and coverage to its immigration policy (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

136.88 **Ensure that the legislation that provides individual consideration of the status of refugee includes the provision of sufficient resources for its implementation in order to avoid delays in the effective determination of the requests for the concession of refugee status (Mexico);**

136.89 **Improve the protection of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers and improve their living conditions and access to social security and guarantee other human rights (China);**

136.90 **Ensure family reunification and the conditions of the reception of refugees and asylum-seekers, in the implementation of the Law on International Protection, are in accordance with international law (Guatemala);**

136.91 **Accelerate the entry into force of the new programme for the protection of refugees and ensure that it guarantees the protection of the best interest of the child and fully complies with international standards regarding unaccompanied migrant children and family reunification (Mexico);**

136.92 **Amend the General Scheme of the International Protection Bill to address family reunification, best interests of the child and the legal framework of reception conditions (Egypt);**

136.93 **Address concerns about family reunification and the best interests of the child in its legislation on refugees (Brazil);**

**136.94 Modify the administrative provisions on immigration to protect the victims of trafficking of persons and integrate the prevention of trafficking in persons into the policies for asylum seekers (Honduras);**

**136.95 Continue efforts to pass legislation to combat human trafficking in the form of sham marriages (Latvia);**

**136.96 Take steps to move towards increased renewable energy production, in-line with their pledges on Climate Action (Maldives);**

**136.97 Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which includes situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine).**

**137. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Ireland and would thus be noted:**

**137.1 Withdraw its reservation on pertinent articles of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on armed conflict (South Africa);**

**137.2 Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Turkey);**

**137.3 Accede to the Convention (Chile);**

**137.4 Consider ratifying the Convention (Philippines);**

**137.5 Ratify the Convention (Morocco);**

**137.6 Ratify the Convention (Senegal);**

**137.7 Ratify the Convention (Timor-Leste);**

**137.8 Ratify the Convention (Algeria);**

**137.9 Ratify the Convention (Ghana);**

**137.10 Ratify the Convention (Guatemala);**

**137.11 Avoid maintaining special criminal courts in its penal legislation (Paraguay);**

**137.12 Study the possibility of mitigating the negative impact of budget cuts on access to health and an adequate standard of living (Paraguay);**

**137.13 Consider establishing an adequate policy for a universal basic income for all its citizens (Haiti).**

**138. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by Working Group as a whole.**

# Annex

## Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Ireland was headed by Ms. Frances Fitzgerald, Tánaiste and Minister of Justice and Equality, T.D., and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ambassador Patricia O' Brien, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations Office, Geneva
- Ms. Marion Mannion, Special Adviser to the Minister, Department of Justice and Equality, Dublin, Ireland
- Mr. Stephen O'Shea, Special Adviser to the Minister, Department of Justice and Equality, Dublin, Ireland
- Mr. Chris Quattrociocchi, Private Secretary to the Minister, Department of Justice and Equality, Dublin, Ireland
- Ms. Carol Baxter, Assistant Secretary, Head of Asylum Services, Integration and Equality, Department of Justice and Equality, Dublin, Ireland
- Ms. Michelle Shannon, Director, Youth Justice, Adoption and Legal Division, Department of Children and Youth Affairs, Dublin, Ireland
- Mr. Deaglán Ó Briain, Principal Officer, Equality Division, Department of Justice and Equality, Dublin, Ireland
- Mr. Eugene Banks, Principal Officer, Reception and Integration Agency, Department of Justice and Equality, Dublin, Ireland
- Mr. Brian Kenny, Principal Officer, Homelessness and Housing Inclusion Supports, Department of Environment, Community and Local Government, Dublin, Ireland
- Ms. Mary O'Sullivan, Principal Officer, European Union/ International Division, Department of Social Protection, Dublin, Ireland
- Mr. Gavan O'Leary, Principal Officer, Central Policy Unit, Department of Education and Skills, Dublin, Ireland
- Mr. Kieran Smyth, Principal Officer, International Division, Department of Health, Dublin, Ireland
- Ms. Geraldine Luddy, Principal Officer, Tobacco and Alcohol Unit, Department of Health, Dublin, Ireland
- Ms. Bridín O'Donoghue, Legal Counsellor, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Dublin, Ireland
- Mr. Niall Colgan, Press Officer, Department of Justice and Equality, Dublin, Ireland
- Ms. Nuala Ní Mhuircheartaigh, Deputy Permanent Representative (Human Rights) of Ireland to the United Nations, Geneva (Delegate)
- Ms. Caroline Phelan, Deputy Director of Human Rights Unit, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Dublin, Ireland
- Ms. Layla de Cogan Chin, Assistant Principal, Equality Division, Department of Justice and Equality, Dublin, Ireland

- Ms. Janet Lacey, Assistant Principal, Restorative Justice Implementation Unit, Department of Justice and Equality, Dublin, Ireland
- Ms. Sarah Rose Flynn, Assistant Principal, International Division, Department of Health, Dublin, Ireland
- Ms. Caroline Sellars, Administrative Officer, Equality Division, Department of Justice and Equality, Dublin, Ireland
- Ms. Theodora Castan, Attaché, Permanent Representation of Ireland to the United Nations, Geneva (Delegate)
- Ms. Liath Vaughan, Intern, Equality Division, Department of Justice and Equality, Dublin, Ireland